THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 102. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CHARLES A. DANA.

His Arrest on the Charge of Publishing a Libel Against a Brother Journalist—Damages Laid at $100,000.

The New York *Herald* of this morning has the following:—

The editor of the *Sun* newspaper, Mr. Charles A. Dana, was placed under arrest at his residence, last evening, charged with having published in that journal a libel on Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the *Tribune*. The damages were laid at $100,000, and the suit was brought before Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Dana, in reply, denied the charges, and was held to bail in the sum of $10,000. The following is the affidavit of Mr. Young:—

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—John Russell Young vs. The *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, Charles A. Dana, individually, and as President of said Association, and Thomas Hitchcock, John H. Sherwood, F. A. Conkling, Marshall B. Blake, and F. A. Palmer, as Trustees of said Association.—John Russell Young, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and householder in the city of Brooklyn. That since the month of May, 1866, he has been and now is the managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the city of New York, and also a stockholder and one of the trustees of the Tribune Association, an association organized under the law of the State of New York, being the owners and having the control of the said newspapers and their publication. That on the 27th day of April, 1869, the defendants above-named were the publishers, owners, and proprietors of the *Sun*, a newspaper by them published, printed, and sold daily, semi-weekly, and weekly in the city of New York, and having a large circulation in the city of Brooklyn and in other places. That on the said 27th day of April, 1869, the defendants above-named, contriving and maliciously designing to injure the plaintiff in his good name, fame and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, contempt, and disgrace with and among all his neighbors, employers, associates, and other good and worthy citizens, and to harass and oppress this plaintiff, did falsely, wickedly, and maliciously compose and publish, and cause and procure to be published in said newspaper called the *Sun*, so, as aforesaid, owned and published by said defendants, of and concerning this plaintiff, a false, malicious, and defamatory libel, containing the false, scandalous, malicious, defamatory, and libelous matter following, that is to say. [Here appears the article.] Deponent further says that by reason of the said grievances committed by the said defendants the plaintiff has been and still is greatly injured in his good name, fame, credit, and character, and brought into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace with and amongst all his neighbors, associates, employers, and other good and worthy citizens, and has been and still is greatly harassed and oppressed by reason of said false and malicious libel, and has suffered damages by reason of the premises in the sum of $100,000. Deponent further says that he has commenced an action against said defendants upon said sufficient cause of action and has issued a summons therein. Deponent further says that he is informed and believes that Charles A. Dana, S. B. Chittenden, Roscoe Conkling, Edwin D. Morgan, Charles Gould, A. A. Low, C. E. Detmold, David Dows, George Opdyke, William T. Blodgett, Marshall O. Roberts, A. L. Brown, T. G. Churchill, F. A. Palmer, F. A. Conkling, A. B. Cornell, Cyrus W. Field, Thomas Hitchcock, M. B. Blake, E. D. Smith, T. Murphy, P. McMartin, are stockholders of said association, holding and owning a majority of the capital stock of said association.

Judge Tappan then issued the following order:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—John Russell Young vs. Charles A. Dana, impleaded with the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, and others.—Order of arrest.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:—It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause for action exists in favor of the above-named plaintiff against the above-named defendant, and the case is one mentioned in section 179 of the Code of Procedure, and the said plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required, forthwith, to arrest the defendant, Charles A. Dana, in this action, and hold him to bail in the sum of $10,000, and to return this order to Abel Crook, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1869. Dated, April 27, 1869.

A. B. TAPPAN, Justice Supreme Court.

A CALIFORNIA SHIP.

The Troubles of a Captain with an Untutored Crew.

The practice of shipping-masters, aided and abetted by the sailor boarding-house keepers of this port, of palming off the veriest trash upon shipmasters for able seamen, has become a serious evil. The master of a well-known ship, recently arrived at New York from this port, writes to a friend in this city, and we make the following extract from this letter, as illustrating the point:—

"When I sailed, I numbered twelve (before the mast). After I got through with the tug and attempted to get sail on the ship, I found that three of my number did not know where the spanker was, and had to inform them that it was not on that 'middle pole,' but somewhat further aft. After getting off the coast things progressed quite favorably on board until the day I crossed the equator. During the afternoon of that day a Mexican (one of the above three) deliberately ran his knife into the mate's side, not quite killing him, but almost doing so, and rendering him unfit for duty for about two months. The fellow, after performing this act, jumped overboard and was lost, thereby taking one of our already too small number. Another of the three was afflicted about three times a week by having fits, which, as you can readily understand, rendered his services worthless. I can assure you that a master's comfort is small who takes a ship as heavy as this one around Cape Horn and on the American coast in mid-winter with only ten hands and no mate. But 'all's well that ends well.' As I succeeded in getting my ship home in fair time (114 days) safely, I suppose it is idle to complain, or speculate about what might have been. Since getting home I have been quite sick. The primary cause was a cold, although, if the truth was told, I presume my system was much prostrated with overwork, care and anxiety."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Greenbacks Ground Up.

A few days ago, when one of the employes of Clark & Co.'s paper mill, near the aqueduct, was engaged in running through the "rag-picker" a lot of old clothing, his attention was attracted to some bits of greenish paper which had gone through the machine. On closer inspection they proved to be scraps of greenbacks, which had been clipped into pieces by the knives in the "picker!" The man found a hat full of those old scraps, and instead of gathering them up carefully, and devoting a portion of his valuable time in fitting the scraps together, he picked up a portion of the valuable *debris*, and gave them to friends as evidences of a curious discovery he had made of a fortune which had been run through a mill! The scraps are of bills of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100, and an estimate made from the quantity of pieces found indicates that not less than $3000 was in the package which was ground up in the "rag-picker." In a small bunch of the *debris* taken up without regard to the contents, there were twenty pieces with $100 on them. Now that it is too late to effect anything of consequence in the matter, we learn that the finder of those greenback scraps intends to try and make a collection of them and fit the pieces together. The money, however, has been "funded," and is out of circulation. The theory of the money getting into the picker, is that the coat which contained the money was one of a lot of soldiers' blouses which were collected at different points, and that the money was sewed in the breast of a blouse which belonged to an officer who had died in a hospital, and the secret of the greenbacks died with him. Doubtless the poor fellow's family often wondered what became of his money, and the rag-picker has solved the mystery; but, unfortunately, to no good purpose.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1869.

The long-impending "exposure" that has been hanging over the head of the late managing editor of the *Tribune* has come at last in the shape of a four-column article in the *Sun*. For many weeks it has been known to men conversant with newspaper matters that something of the kind was brewing, although the general populace were taken by surprise. The protege of Forney, the predecessor of "Hans Breitmann" (who sails for Europe on Saturday), the graduate of the *Press*, and the hitherto successful manager of *three* papers (not two), "all daily," is accused of having accepted between fifteen thousand and eighteen thousand dollars from different parties, for using his influence in their behalf, as managing editor of the *Tribune*, and of furnishing to the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, which does not belong to the Associated Press, the cable news which does belong to that association. The entire exposition made its appearance in yesterday's *Sun*. That something of the kind was to appear, I knew some days ago, but the regard I always entertained for the subject of it prevented my adverting to it, even distantly. Horace Greeley himself was completely nonplussed. He blew his nose pensively on the tail of his white coat—for he does wear a white coat in his sanctum—and his moon-like face settled into an expression of imbecile astonishment. The old man loved the young one. He used to "purr" around the youth as the youth himself affectionately expressed it, and I have no doubt the managing editor knew how to make him purr, for he possesses infinite tact, and is perfect master of the smaller graces which take. Greeley mourned in spirit, ay, and in flesh too, for the tears almost fell from his eyes, and the scene was David lamenting for Absalom. He would have done anything, have given anything, to suppress the infernal gossip. It is said that he offered the *Sun* five thousand dollars if it would only keep quiet. But there were too many small revenges to be gratified, which were worth far more than so paltry a sum, badly in need of money as the *Sun* is. Inside the office of that newspaper were men who had been dismissed from the *Tribune*, who were ready to move heaven and earth rather than that damnatory article should not be published. The whole thing is characteristic of New York journalism—a mesh of petty rivalries, where disappointed ambition is always directing its fangs upon others, and finally burrying them in itself.

The investigation into the Mumler case was continued yesterday, and is also to be continued this morning. Mumler himself is an unctuous-looking lout, with plenty of greasy dark hair and fat eyes. He belongs to the heavy order of Spiritualists, of which there are two kinds—the heavy and the fragile. The Tombs Police Court is filled every other day with picturesque specimens of these two varieties, to which the epithets lymphatic and sanguine might with propriety be applied. Up to yesterday Mumler seemed to be a good deal ahead of Tooker; but yesterday Tooker commenced to pick up, and a variety of witnesses contributed much damaging evidence against the phantom photographer. A Mr. Hull, a member of the photographic section of the American Institute, swore that he was acquainted with processes by which phantom effects could be produced mechanically. One of these is by placing a positive picture on glass, the image of which could be thrown on the sensitive plate at the same time the image of the sitter was thrown on it. A veiled figure placed behind the sitter for an instant might produce the same effect. Another process was by putting a microscopic negative in the lens; another was by using a glass positive, and holding it between the negative and the gaslight. A fifth mode was by a second printing from a dried prepared plate. The testimony of this witness and of a Mr. Mason, also a member of the photographic branch of the American Institute, was the most damaging of all. Mumler, who wore a bright leer on Saturday and at the commencement of the week, has commenced to look down in the mouth. I have no doubt he feels as faint as his phantoms look, and even the spiritualists who throng the court-room are beginning to think that, though he has been on the best terms with ghosts, he will not have the "ghost" of a chance.

Broadway, from nearly one end of it to the other, is literally abloom with flowers. The mignonette bouquets sell for the slender sum of twenty-five cents each, and the larger combinations of heliotropes, fuschias, roses, pansies, geranium-leaves, petunias, honeysuckle, arbor vitæ, verbena, sweet-breath, painter's pencil, and so forth at proportionate prices. The flower-stalls frill the edges of all the large hotels, and flower boys and girls of tender ages fringe the curbstone morning, noon, and night, swinging their floral "frauds" (considered in the light of their monstrous prices) in the faces of the passers-by.

For one thing I feel extremely thankful to the State Assembly, and that is that it has passed a bill to incorporate a "Hansom" Cab Company in this city We need one. We need something between the stage and the car, whose fare is respectively ten and six cents, and the coaches which charge three dollars an hour, and at night fleece you in audacious defiance of the Marshal's office. To pay fifteen dollars for a carriage to carry one from Brooklyn to some place of amusement in New York, and back again, is a mere *bagatelle*. If you get off at that, you are lucky. Consequently, all hail the "Hansom" Cab Company, and prospective locomotion at a shilling an hour. We must wait to see how things work however. "Hansom" is as "Hansom" does. At present there are just two "Handsoms" in this city, which vie in popularity with the Irish jauntings-cars, those festive back-to-back arrangements, in which the two seats for passengers run at right angles with the drivers' seats, and are so arranged that passengers turn their backs, not on themselves, but on each other.

Brooklyn is going to have on her City Hall grounds a magnificent new drinking fountain for man and beast. Indeed, the accommodations for the beasts are arranged on a truly Berghian scale of liberality, far exceeding those for man; and an attempt is made to appeal to the religious sentiment dormant in the breast of every truckman who, perceiving the humane intention in the fountain, will exclaim, as he stops to water his beast there, "Whoa! every one that thirsteth!"

Some benevolent ladies in the city talk of establishing a Home for young men. But how are they going to *keep* the young men at Home, after getting them there, unless they put up a velocipede hall, and have a restaurant and billiard saloon next door? That's what's the matter with ALI BABA.

Lee and Grant.

If all be true, however, that is told by certain individuals who claim to be well informed, the *quid nunes* may keep their appetite for sensation in good order for another treat, which promises to develop itself in a day or two. This fresh sensation, according to the disclosures that have thus far been made, is to be created by a visit of General Robert E. Lee to the President. A gentleman who professes to know the facts connected with this projected visit states that General Lee, who is now in Baltimore, where he has been staying for a week past, will come to this city to-morrow or next day, and will be the guest of Montgomery Blair. It is stated that the General will visit the White House during his stay here, and will have one or more interviews with the President, who has requested General Lee to call upon him. It is intimated that the object of the interview sought for by the President is to obtain from General Lee his opinion in regard to the working of the reconstruction laws in the State of Virginia, and of the present temper of the leading citizens of the South. What other matters are to be touched upon by the two principal military chieftains is not definitely known, but from all that has leaked out concerning the proposed conference it is fair to infer that it will be of more than ordinary significance.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

DISASTER.

A Bridge Swept Away by the Floods—Eleven Lives Lost.

To the Editor of the Montreal Daily Witness:—At 7·40 this evening the writer and others were standing on the bridge at Granby, watching the high state of the river, and also the cars slowly passing the embankment to the depot. Just as I passed along the bridge from the south side, and was going off on the north side, I found the bridge sway, as if it was a drawbridge. I ran off the north end, and in less time than I write this the south end of the bridge fell with a crash, and hurried to another and, it is to be hoped, a better world, all those on the bridge at the time. Among them were, as far as known at present, S P. M., Patrick Hackett, Esq., who was on the middle of the bridge when I met him; Mr. Edward Gilmour and son, Edward, about twelve years old; Mrs. H. S. C. Miner and child, Cora; Mrs. Sargent, her mother; Mrs. John Bradford and her sister, Miss Harvey, with Mr. John Bradford's two children—all the family except himself and Mrs. G. Harvey. There was a little boy, Rousseau, went down with the others, but got caught in the timbers. Ropes were got, and Mr. William Harvey, with great courage, and at the risk of his life, with a rope round his waist, brought him up not much the worse. The excitement, of course, is dreadful, and the lamentations of those looking for their lost ones is pitiable in the extreme.

The north end of the bridge on which I was did not give way from the stone abutment; but the south end went down with a crash into the water, carrying its living freight with it. Not a noise (except the crash) or scream was heard; it was so awfully sudden they never knew what hurt them. The river is now higher than ever it has been since I came here, about twenty-three years ago. The bull-head of the dam above gave way this morning, and afterwards Mr. Harvey's flume, part of which, some say, struck the south abutment, being thereby the cause of the accident. One of the culverts or small bridges between here and Waterloo is gone. Yours, etc., R. NICOL.

Granby, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

A Day of Rest.

A correspondent writing from Laurel, Maryland, on Saturday last, says:—

To-day the citizens of this place were favored with a visit from the nation's distinguished chieftain, President Grant. He was the guest of Dr. Sharpe, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, who has rooms at Harrison's Hotel. Shortly after his arrival he visited the cotton factory, and was conducted through the various apartments by the efficient manager, Mr. Robert Pilson. He spent more than an hour at this place, and evinced much interest in the manufacturing operations of about 300 employes which he witnessed. He then repaired to the large and commodious school building recently erected by George P. Tiffin, Esq., at a cost of about $9000. The school was assembled by the Principal, R. C. McGinn, who had some of the scholars read for the distinguished visitor. He then returned to the hotel, where he remained till 5·30 P. M., when he took the train for Washington. He expressed himself much pleased with all that he had seen. While on the way to and from the factory he was frequently cheered. This is the second visit we have had from a President, the first being made by General Taylor in 1849.

New Orleans Gambling Houses.

The New Orleans Common Council are considering the question of taxing gambling houses. Some advise a tax as high as $20,000 per annum, with the view of making it prohibitory. Others would have it put at $2500, half that imposed by the State. It was argued that as the State had determined that the existence of these houses might be recognized, provided they paid a tax for the exercise of their arts, the city could not inhibit it directly or indirectly, while it has a right to derive a revenue therefrom, proportioned to its necessaties, and the policy usually pursued in taxation. The *Picayune* favors a tax, and says:—"The city should regulate the behavior of both the keepers and the customers of these establishments, as it does those of the bar-rooms and other places, under its general powers over the police of the city."

Singular Bequest.

The snicide by shooting of Miss Sarah C. Lewis, at her house in Braintree, was mentioned in the *Herald* on Thursday, and we have since learned that she made a will bequeating her house and land where she lived to a lady in Boston, on condition that she should support the domestic animals the deceased owned during their lives, and when dead the property was to revert to the Universalist Society in West Scituate. With the will was found a very large photograph of a tom cat, the property of Miss Lewis, and as this is the only domestic animal she was known to possess, and as the picture will prevent any exchange of the animal, the legacy, even if undisturbed, will not very long benefit the legatee.—*Boston Herald, April 24.*

Buried Alive.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Standard* of Saturday says:—Yesterday (Friday) afternoon, a somewhat singular accident occurred on Third street, near the residence of Mr. Evenden. Mayor Logan and Dr. Hull were driving along the street, when their attention was attracted by a boy calling for help. They asked him "what was the matter?" when he informed them that his brother was buried in the sand. They both went to work with a will, and after removing a large amount of dirt rescued the boy from his perilous position. He was almost dead when taken out, but soon recovered.

The Russian Army.

The reform of the Russian army, placed on the order of the day since the campaign of 1866, is at last on the point of being realized. A committee has been formed at the Ministry of War to examine the Prussian regulations concerning the use for military operations of railways and navigable canals. The rapidity with which the Prussian troops moved in 1866 has opened all eyes to "the enormous strategical importance of railroads." The Russian soldiers, following the example of their neighbors, ought to be familiarized with the method of directing the trains, so that the service may at any moment be exclusively entrusted to them, the staff being almost everywhere of German origin. The corps of officers is also to be reformed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Meier vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained. Before reported. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Daniel vs. Donohue vs. Andrew M. Gallada. An action on a promissory note. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff, $425·71.

Henry P. McComb vs. Samuel McComb and Margaret his wife. A *fi. fa.* on a mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $635·25.

Sherman, Brother & Co. vs. T. J. Marsh & Co. An action to recover for a failure to fulfil a contract to deliver whisky, the quantity delivered being alleged to have fallen short of that agreed upon. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Charles Pierrig vs. Michael White. An action to recover for services rendered and materials furnished in painting and fitting up defendant's premises in Kensington. Verdict for plaintiff, $85·96.

John Nero vs. R. Bruckman and Theodore Louderback. An action to recover for vinegar sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the vinegar delivered was not of as good quality as that the defendants agreed to buy. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.

This morning a session of Oyer and Terminer was opened, but no case being found ready, the court adjourned until Friday next, when the case of young Bowers will be taken up.

In the case of Joseph Droll, charged with the murder of Caspar Weis, committed at a brewery in West Philadelphia last month, the Court assigned Edgar M. Chipman and Charles W. Hoffner, Esqs., to the prisoner's defense, and granted a continuance until the second Monday of May.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President Issues a New Order —How Office-seekers are to be Received.

Sales of Government Gold—The New Scheme by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Religious Convention in New Jersey.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A New Order at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The crowd of visitors at the White House has become so great, and the pressure upon the President so severe, that he has been compelled to issue an order stating that he will receive the public hereafter only on Monday and Thursday of each week, from 10 to 12 o'clock; on other days he will receive by cards only. This will relieve him of a vast amount of trouble and labor.

Secretary Boutwell

will be in New York to-morrow to be present at the opening of bids for the purchase of Government gold. As this is to be the first trial of the plan. Secretary Boutwell is anxious to witness it himself.

Paying the Interest.

The Government has commenced paying the May interest on the Five-twenty bonds. It amounts to about thirty millions in gold.

The Tax on Brokers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written out an opinion on the argument submitted to him in the case of Assessor Webster of New York, relative to the tax upon brokers. It will be made public in a few days.

Elections in the South.

As soon as the President ascertains the best time for holding elections in the South, he will issue an order for elections in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

There is a difference of opinion among the leading men at the South as to the time of holding the election. Some are in favor of holding it at once; others want to postpone it until the middle of the summer, and others again until the fall. Grant has not made up his mind what would be the best time.

FROM THE WEST.

Proceedings of the Missouri Medical Association.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST LOUIS, April 28.—At the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, yesterday afternoon, about fifty members were present, with a large attendance at the night session. The regular introductory address was made by Dr. J. S. Moore, of this city, who took a stand against "wild-cat" medical colleges, which graduated incompetent physicians and surgeons, to the great demoralization of the profession and the detriment of the people. Dr. Charles Clayton was elected President for the ensuing year, with Drs. Legrand, Atwood, J. M. Scott, O. W. Grauss, J. B. Johnson, and J. S. Moore Vice-Presidents; and Dr. G. M. B. Maughs Treasurer. At the evening session a very interesting paper was read by Dr. William Dickinson, of St. Louis, on the subject of operation for artificial pupils for the eyes. A lengthy discussion was had on the necessity of elevating the standard of medical education in the United States, especially in the West. The association adjourned to meet again to-day.

Trichinæ Undergoing Microscopical Examination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28.—The Chicago Microscopical Club examined, last night, specimens of trichinæ from the biceps muscle of a young lady who recently died near this city. The specimens examined showed 360,000 parasites to the cubic inch.

Damages by the Grasshoppers—Anticipated Arrival of Quaker Indian Agents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, April 28.—Grasshoppers in large numbers have made their appearance in this State, south of the Platte, so far down as St. Joseph. Much damage is anticipated.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad is making active preparations to extend its line west of the Missouri to Lincoln this summer. Several Quaker Indian agents are expected here this week.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

First Session of the National Sunday School Convention—Its Aims and Purposes—Proceedings This Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The National Sunday School Convention has to-day commenced its sessions in the spacious audience rooms of the First Baptist Church, Rev. H. C. Fish, D.D., pastor. There is a large assemblage of Sunday School teachers and superintendents, representing most of the States in the Union. This convention is called by a committee appointed for the purpose at the great National Convention held in Philadelphia in 1858, acting jointly with a committee appointed at the Detroit Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held in June, 1868. The arrangements have been made on a liberal scale, and, in consequence, a large number of the most prominent Sunday School men of the country are present.

A *Convention Bulletin* is to be published during the sessions of the convention, which will make notes of the proceedings, and give a variety of matters of Sunday School interest.

Long before 10 A. M. (the hour announced for the opening exercises) crowds of good people came thronging into the church, arriving on every train from almost every direction. The reception exercises commenced promptly at the hour appointed, by a well-executed voluntary on the organ, and the anthem "Praise the Lord our God," which was admirably rendered by the whole force of the choir of the church. The choir gallery occupies a prominent position in the rear of the pulpit, which enables the congregation all the more to enjoy the musical exercises. Dr. Fish, the pastor of the church, then offered a brief but fervent prayer, which was succeeded by a "Song of Welcome," written for the occasion. The music of this "Welcome Song," by Professor Perkins, was particularly inspiriting. The Hon. Theodore Runyon then proceeded to deliver an eloquent address of welcome.

This address of welcome was warmly applauded. After the permanent organization, George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, the President, was conducted to the chair by Mayor Peddie, of Newark, who made some brief remarks.

Mr. Stuart commenced the opening address after reading the twelfth chapter of Romans from a pocket Testament which had been in the war, and had saved a soldier's life. He then spoke of the national convention held in Philadelphia ten years ago, and of the new features the work had assumed since then, and of its increased magnitude. He alluded to the members then present who have since died—Brainerd, Pardee, and others. Mr. Stuart was warmly applauded during the address.

H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, well known as the blind Sunday-school man of Ohio, led the convention in the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and the convention then proceeded to its regular business. So far the convention is a great success. It will continue to-morrow and Friday. There are ample accommodations for all the delegates.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	173⅛	West. Union Tel.	42¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	32½	Cleve. and Toledo R.	101⅛
Ph. and Read. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	101	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Adams Express	62¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	36
Chi. and R. I. R.	137⅛	United States Ex. Co	65
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	138	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	93	Gold	133⅛

Market irregular.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 28—A. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money, and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 80¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 22⅝; Illinois Central, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅞@12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay since last report to the 25th inst., 58,000 bales.

LONDON, April 28—A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Rosin, 6s. for common, and 16s for fine.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 28—P. M.—Consols 93⅜; for both money and account. United States Five-twenties dull at 80¾. Stocks firm. Erie, 22; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—P. M.—Cotton easier. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. Provisions quiet. Bacon, 61s.; Tallow, 45s. 3d.

HAVRE, April 28.—Cotton opens unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull; prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; white, 77@78c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats unchanged; prime heavy at 76@78c. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet at $31·75@32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾c.; clear, 17¼c.; shoulders, 14¼c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19¼c. Whisky firm, quiet, and held at 93c. Stock light.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133⅛. Exchange, 8¾. 5-20s, 1862, 121⅜; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 129; new, 115⅞; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 64½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 175⅛; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 155⅞; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 101½; Illinois Central, 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 137⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Flour is quiet at a further reduction of 12½c.; sales at $4·37½@5·25. Wheat—sales of good shipping at $1·60. Legal-tenders, 76.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Money market was abundantly supplied during the earlier hours at 6 per cent., which was the prevailing rate on all classes of call loans. Towards 3 o'clock more activity characterized the market, and 7 per cent was paid quite freely by those who had delayed making their engagements in the hope of obtaining loans at cheaper figures than ruled during the previous portion of the day. Commercial paper was also more active, and the best double names pass at 8 to 10 per cent. The inquiry runs upon the longer dates which will bridge the expected 4 per cent. money market in the early summer.

"Despite a lower quotation at London the Government market was quiet and firm, and without special feature. The scarcity of '62s renders quotations for them somewhat nominal. Thus at the close 121¾ was bid for half a million, while small lots were offering at 121⅞. These high prices occasioned a more marked diversion of the foreign investment demand to the '67s, which, under the continued pressure of the 'corner' existing in them, as well as the fact just narrated, advanced to 116.

"In Southern securities the North Carolinas were the feature, advancing to 57⅛, reating to 56¾, and returning to 57. The State Treasurer was in the city to-day making arrangements for the payment of the past due January and April interest. The Alabama eights sold at 102, which was subsequently bid, with no bonds offering. The Georgia sevens touched 95½, which was bid for very large amounts. The city savings banks are the chief inquirers for the latter two State securities. The tone of the whole list was firm and buoyant, except for the Virginias, which were reactionary with the adjournment of Congress.

"Foreign exchange was suddenly firmer under the demand for oills which, with the absence of cotton bills and the limited supply of bond bills, are scarce. The market at the present time is dependent to a great extent upon the supply of bond bills; but as the prices of Governments on this side are so much higher than in London, no margin is left for shipment, and exchange is thus deprived of one source of supply. This was the secret of the advance in rates to-day. Towards the close the market was less firm, owing to the extravagant rates for borrowing gold, for the use of which as high as ⅛ of 1 per cent. was paid until to-morrow. The following was the range of quotations:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108@108⅛; good to prime bankers', 108⅛@109; short sight, 109⅛@109½; Paris, sixty days, 5·23¾@5·17½; short sight, 5·18⅛@5·25; Antwerp, 5·23¾@5·18¾; Switzerland, 5·23¾@5·18¾; Hamburg, 5·23¾@5·18¾; Amsterdam, 39⅞@40⅛; Frankfort, 40¼@40¾; Bremen, 77⅞@78½; Prussian thalers, 70⅛@71⅜."

From the World.

"The money market was more active to-day at 6 to 7 per cent. on call, but the supply was abundant and in excess of the demand. The activity was caused by the locking up of gold and the increased demand for lawful money to carry the gold and withdraw it from the market. The banks continue to gain currency from the interior. Prime business notes are in demand at 8 to 9 per cent.

"The gold market opened at 133⅛, advanced to 134, and closed at 3 P. M. at 133⅞. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, ⅛, 2, flat, 1-32, 3 64, 1-16, 3-32, ⅛, 3-16, and ¼ per cent. After the board adjourned the quotation was 133⅞ at 5·30 P. M. Gold was made scarce yesterday by the locking-up of a large amount by some heavy operators. On Thursday, Government will sell by public tender $1,000,000 in gold, which can and doubtless will be placed on the market that same day, so that it is not likely the parties locking up gold will continue to do so beyond to-day. The Assistant Treasury paid yesterday $8,000,000 of gold checks, dated May 1, for the interest on bonds. The heavy amount of gold coming upon the market has checked the movements of the 'bull' operators.

"The Stock market was buoyant and advanced, with very large transactions in the leading stocks. New York Central, the Northwest shares on the report of a cash dividend to be paid on both stocks, and the St. Paul shares, were active and strong. In Northwest preferred over 60,000 shares have been transferred to European holders. New York Central was sold as high as 174½; Hudson River, 155⅜; Harlem, 148¾; Reading, 96⅞; Wabash, 174; Michigan Southern, 101⅜; Lake Shore, 100⅜; Rock Island, 137⅜; Fort Wayne, 139; Northwest common, 86¼; preferred, 98; St. Paul common, 77⅛; preferred, 86¾; Pacific Mail, 95⅜; Western Union, 43⅜; and Mariposa preferred, 43⅛. The express stocks advanced in the morning, but closed lower. Southern securities were buoyant and advanced. The general market closed strong."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, April 28, 1869.

The ease in money affairs was a marked feature of our local market again to-day. The banks continue to strengthen their position by liberal receipts of currency from different quarters, and expand their loans in about the same ratio. The market, in fact, is just now in so comfortable a condition, and the prospect of any occurrence to change its main feature so remote, that the rates for loans now prevailing, though quite moderate, are beginning to exhibit a tendency to a still further decline. This state of our money market cannot fail to affect favorably all the interests of trade, and this result is daily exhibited by an increased activity in almost every department.

Call loans are very easy to-day at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts rule very easy. Prime bills are scarce outside the banks, and sellers are able to make better terms. The range is between 7@9 per cent. for first grades only.

Government bonds are dull, but firm, at a slight advance on yesterday's quotations. Gold is dull and lower. The premium at the opening was 133¾; at 12 M. 133½, weak.

The Stock market was active this morning and prices for most of the speculative securities again advanced. State loans were without change. City Sixes of the new issues sold at 101⅛. The Lehigh gold loan sold at 94⅝.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at 48⅝; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 126. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56⅛, with 35 bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 54 for Minehill Railroad; and 35½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 18⅛.

In Coal shares there were sales of New York and Middle at 4⅜.

Mechanics' Bank changed hands at 31½, and Manufacturers' at 30¾.

In Passenger Railways there was nothing done. 43½ was bid for Second and Third; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 32 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 ser.	106⅝	100 sh Read.	s30	own.	48¼

FIRST BOARD.

$400	City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh Read.	is.	b60. 48¼
$1000	do.	2d. 101¾	100	do.	48·56
$5000	do.	s5. 101¾	200	do.	is. b60. 48¼
$2500	do.	b3. 101¾	100	do.	48·56
$900	do.	101¾	100	do.	b60. 48¼
$4000	C & A 6s, '83.	is. 86	200	do.	s30. 48¼
10	sh Mech Bk.	31½	100	do.	b30. 48¼
19	sh Manufac Bk.	30½	100	do.	s45. 48¼
60	sh Penna RR.	is. 59¾	100	do.	b30. 48¼
114	do.	2d. is. 59¾	200	do.	48·56
71	do.	is. 59¾	200	do.	is. s30. 48¼
100	do.	59¾	41	do.	48¼
25	do.	is. 59¾	300	do.	is. s30. 48¼
53	sh C & Am R.	is. 126	200	do.	is. s30. 48¼
10	sh Lit Sch R.	45	800	do.	s60. 48¼
100	sh Sch N Pf.	b60. 18¾	13	do.	48¼
100	do.	18¾	100	do.	b30. 48¼
100	sh N Y & M.	b60. 4·94	100	do.	48¼
900	do.	4¾	500	do.	is. s30. 48¼
16	sh Hestonville	13	100	do.	b5. 48·56
300	sh Read R.	is. 48¼	600	do.	is. s30. 48¾
200	do.	is. 48·56			

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133¼	10·35 A. M.	133¼
10·05 "	133⅜	10·45 "	133¾
10·10 "	133⅜	11·00 "	133⅝
10·25 "	133⅜		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121¼@121½; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 119@119¼; do., July, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., 1867, 115⅞@116⅛; do., 1868, 115⅝@116; 10-40s, 106⅛@107. Gold, 133¾. Pacifics, 106@106¾.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S.

ON THE EDGE OF THE WILDERNESS.

PUELLÆ.

Whence comest thou, and whither goest thou?
Abide, abide! longer the shadows grow;
What hopest thou the dark to thee will show?
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Why should I name the land across the sea
Wherein I first took hold on misery?
Why should I name the land that flees from me?
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

What wilt thou do within the desert place
Whereto thou turnest now thy careful face?
Stay but a while to tell us of thy case.
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

What, nigh the journey's end shall I abide,
When in the waste mine own love wanders wide,
When from all men for me she still doth hide?
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

Nay, nay; but rather she forgetteth thee,
To sit upon the shore of some warm sea,
Or in green gardens where sweet fountains be.
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Will ye then keep me from the wilderness,
Where I at least, alone with my distress,
The quiet land of changing dreams may bless?
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

Forget the false forgetter, and be wise,
And 'mid these clinging hands and loving eyes,
Dream not in vain thou knowest paradise.
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Ah! with your sweet eyes shorten not the day,
Nor let your gentle hands my journey stay!
Perchance love is not wholly cast away.
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

Pluck love away, as thou wouldst pluck a thorn
From out thy flesh; for why shouldst thou be born
To bear a life so wasted and forlorn?
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Yea, why then was I born, since hope is pain,
And life a lingering death, and faith but vain,
And love the loss of all I seemed to gain?
Let me depart, since ye are happy here

PUELLÆ.

Dost thou believe that this shall ever be,
That in our land no face thou e'er shalt see,
No voice thou e'er shalt hear to gladden thee?
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

No longer do I know of good or bad,
I have forgotten that I once was glad;
I do but chase a dream that I have had.
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

Stay! take one image for thy dreamful night:
Come look at her, who in the world's despite
Weeps for delaying love and lost delight.
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Mock me not till to-morrow. Mock the dead—
They will not heed it, or turn round the head,
To note who faithless are, and who are wed.
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

We mock thee not. Hast thou not heard of those
Whose faithful love the loved heart holds so close,
That death must wait till one word lets it loose?
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

I hear you not: the wind from off the waste
Sighs like a song that bids me make good haste
The wave of sweet forgetfulness to taste.
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

Come back! like such a singer is the wind,
As to a sad tune sings fair words and kind,
That he with happy tears all eyes may blind.
Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS.

Did I not hear her sweet voice cry from far,
That o'er the lonely waste fair fields there are,
Fair days that know not any change or care?
Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLÆ.

O no, not far thou heardest her, but nigh,—
Nigh, 'twixt the waste's edge and the darkling sky.
Abide! a little while be happy here.

AMANS.

How with the lapse of lone years could I strive,
And can I die now that thou biddest live?
What joy this space 'twixt birth and death can give!
Can we depart, who are so happy here?

WILLIAM MORRIS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

LORD STANLEY ON EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The noble address delivered by Lord Stanley, on occasion of taking his seat as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, deserves more notice than it is likely to receive from the impatient, impetuous minds of our people. A large audience listened with unflagging interest to the reading of it, in the City Hall, where the inaugural ceremonies were held. The interest may be in part accounted for by the fact that the hearers were mainly University men, and that the speaker was a Lord. But the substance of the address, untainted by either of these considerations, was sound, and earnest, and good for all people—for our people, as well as the Queen's—for republicans as well as royalists. Coming from a man who had enjoyed the advantages of the best education, and tasted the fruits of the highest culture—a man of affairs too, and a man of the world—its most remarkable feature is its deep sincerity, its dignified and almost pathetic humility. Lord Stanley treats of education as the matter of profound human concern that it is—as a matter that more than all touches character, personal integrity, intrinsic value of work, the welfare of the mind. This aspect of the subject is one that we should more deeply consider than we do. Education is commended as a ready means of obtaining reputation or position; but the education that is pursued for that end will fail of bestowing its crowning blessing, which is mental power and peace. It is lauded as a qualification for practical affairs, an available and indisputable chest of tools for the merchant, the engineer, the artisan, even the farmer, whose harvest will be the richer for the pains expended on the soil; but the education that is sought in this spirit will be loose, careless, promiscuous, incomplete, inaccurate—a mass of miscellaneous half knowledge, that dissipates and emasculates the mind. Indolence is bad, but so is haste. Limitation is dangerous, but so is jumble. Pedantry is an evil, but so is vagueness and confusion. If methodical training tends to stiffness of intellect, absence of all training tends to windiness and conceit, to the easy writing which is the most unprofitable reading, to facile talking which is a perilling snare, to swift theorizing which is imposition, and to hurried thinking which is simply no thinking at all.

The office of education, in Lord Stanley's judgment, is to put minds, be they large or small, completely in possession of their powers, such as they are, so that they will perform their tasks well and joyously. "The value of all teaching consists far less in the facts acquired than in the action on the mind of the individual produced by the process of acquiring them." "The aim of a liberal education should be not to fit men for this or that special profession exclusively, but to supply such acquirements and sharpen such faculties as shall be equally useful in any." These seeming commonplaces are not uttered in the interest of the English system or any other system; they are not used in defense of classical studies, or any other particular studies. They are spoken in the interest of the human mind, in the interest of steady application, of real knowledge, of accurate discrimination, of careful thinking, of intellectual soberness, humbleness, and faithfulness. Mental activity is not sufficient: there must be trained activity. Quick-wittedness is not enough. There must be wisdom in it. Zeal for acquirements will not serve alone. The zeal must be according to knowledge. Honesty of purpose may be overprized; for who are more honest than bigots? "Every one of us is bound not merely to do the thing which seems to him right, but to do also what lies in his power, that the thing which seems to him right may be that which really is right." We may do it in one way or another; by one method or another. "If a man wishes to train himself to be a good walker, it matters very little what road he chooses to walk upon." The passages that speak of education as a corrective of the disastrous habit of faulty thinking, as a rescue from the pit of ignorance and prejudice, as a resource against idleness and languor, a refuge from annoyance, a defense against temptation, a solace in trouble, an ally of fidelity, a fountain of joy, reach deep places in thoughtful minds. It would do us no harm to hear such words oftener, for they recall the fact that the mind is not a tool to be caught up in an idle moment, sharpened by a few turns of a grindstone, and then set to whittling pegs to hang greasy caps on. Our demand for education is beginning to be inconsiderate. We want it on too easy terms, we want it for illegitimate purposes; we clamor for it indiscriminately; we are satisfied with too little; we think more of the quantity we get than the quality, more of diffusing what we have than of sifting it. Readiness, swiftness, fluency of tongue, and pen-agility—many-sidedness are the qualities coveted. Excellent qualities for a young people in a young country; but prejudicial to nobleness and truth. Not to do many things, but to do one or two things well; to do artist work, not job work; to put a sense of duty into work; to make work a pleasure and a contribution; by honest work to pay honest debts; to shape thoughts nicely, to weigh words delicately, to frame knowledge fitly for service, is the grand matter; and for this education must be made answerable, because nothing else can be made answerable for it. To perceive clearly, to reason fairly, to conclude justly, is the result of mental training begun in childhood, continued in youth, perfected by all the devices of practised and experienced discipline.

—Cramming is our bane. It is a notion among our people that culture is unfavorable to earnestness. To much that passes for earnestness it is unfavorable. To the hearty enthusiasm that rushes on without knowing whither it is going, which takes up causes unintelligently, pursues methods recklessly, theorizes, declaims, dogmatizes, culture is unfavorable. It takes down the conceit of half knowledge, it pricks the bladder of presumption, and pours plentiful cold water on the blazing piles of crackling emotion. Knowledge is sometimes a check on action. Great questions are most earnestly taken up by those who can see but one side of them. Culture is often apathetic, not seldom cold, now and then sneering. But as yet it has done no mischief at all comparable to that which blind, ignorant, opinionated, intense passion has achieved.

These are very general considerations. They touch none of the problems that are debated in our communities. They do not assist us in fixing the relative value of the classical and the mathematical studies, in adjusting the claims of science, in deciding whether the university or the college system is the best; but they do serve to impress on our minds the fact that a mere smattering of learning is not education; that technical familiarity with some special department of knowledge is not education; that light accomplishments are not education; that a head full of available facts, or of unavailable speculations, is not education; that education is neither fertility nor glibness, but is intellectual clearness, steadiness, and force. Few men have a better right to say that than Lord Stanley. The students of the university in Glasgow are not the only people who may be benefited by listening to him.

WASHBURNE.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Evening Post* has at last awakened to the reality of the acts of Mr. Washburne, which the *World* published a day or two after he was driven out of the State Department, and touches the critical point of the whole affair, which is the responsibility of Grant. Did any President ever before conceive or tolerate the idea of prostituting the State Department to feed the vanity of a personal favorite? Would or could anybody but Grant have been capable of sending to the Senate a nomination for that office, upon a trade that the nominee should decline the commission?

The *Post* suggests:—"It would be wiser in Grant to displace Washburne at once, and with him all that Washburne put in place." But that would include a displacement of Grant himself!

SHAM RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have been told that of the twenty-one Senators who had endorsed General Pile's application for the mission to Brazil, no less than *five* voted against his confirmation; and now an Ohio Congressman, to whom had been forwarded a certain petition for a postmaster's appointment, is said to have received soon after "confidential" letters from no less than twenty-five of the three hundred endorsers, informing him that their candidate "was not fit for the place" to which they themselves had recommended her.

Could there be a more shameful commentary on the whole system of giving recommendations to office? While twenty-five out of three hundred indorsers retracted their words, how many of the remaining two hundred and seventy-five were sincere in their action? The difference was probably this, that while the former had some compunctions of conscience, the latter were too careless to give the matter any thought at all. How many of these Senators who voted against Mr. Ashley's confirmation had previously encouraged him by word or by signature? How many of those huge "bound volumes" of indorsements which are or have been on file at Washington are anything but shams? If the names were all checked and graded like the secret business directories of mercantile credit, what proportion of them would be responsible and marked "A 1?"

The whole system of appointment has come to be a fraud and a disgrace. But while, on the one hand, the obvious sham of it does not excuse the men who habitually *make* it a sham, no more does it excuse the appointing power which acts on a presumption of trustworthiness which everybody knows to be ridiculous.

GRANT AND GREELEY.

From the N. Y. World.

"I dined yesterday," writes quaint Sir Samuel Pepys in his immortal diary, "with my cousin. He gave us some venison which was arrant mutton, which I thought a shame." Really, President Grant puts off his best friends with shows and shams as scurvily as the cousin of Sir Samuel Pepys. But for Dana's reports to Stanton during that famous tour of his in the character of a military Paul Pry, Grant might now have been button-holing Senators for an appointment as postmaster in Galena under President McClernand, or President Banks, or some other heaven-descended head of that fortuitous concourse of atoms, the Radical party. Yet when Dana hoped for venison in the Collector's office of the port of New York, Grant fobbed him off with the arrant mutton of an appraisership. It is not discreditable to the digestion of Dana that his gastric juices refused to work on the imposture. His angry stomach repelled the dose. How will it be, we wonder, with Greeley? To him Grant owes, at least, as much as to Dana. If the latter made it possible for him to throw sixes on the dice-board of war, the former made it possible for him to throw them again on the dice-board of politics. If the one helped him to the command of the armies of the Union, the other helped him to the Presidency of the Union.

Yet Greeley having given him to understand that it would just suit his philosophic palate to taste the pheasants from the preserves of the effete nobles of England in the saloons of her gilded aristocracy, Grant derisively responds by sending him to chew buffalo beef on the line of the Pacific Railway! It is a deplorable thing, but it is true. President Grant, after insulting Mr. Greeley by bestowing the English mission upon Mr. Motley, now insults him again by asking him to accept the post of "Government Inspector of the Pacific Railway." If Mr. Greeley had never shown a desire to accept any other and more conspicuous position in the public service, such an offer as this might be fairly construed into a compliment. Mr. Greeley, to be sure, has no special qualifications for it, but then he had no special qualifications for the diplomatic positions which he craved; and, while he had some special qualifications for figuring among the curled darlings of a court, he has none that we know of for riding in saloon cars with a knot of good-natured directors over a railway which they desire to recommend to his favorable consideration.

But when we consider that Mr. Greeley himself regards a diplomatic post at the stateliest court in Europe as the just tribute which his party and the President should pay him, it is plain that to pack him off among border ruffians, Camanches, and Mormons, can only be a deliberate impertinence. All things considered, and bearing in mind the relative party weight and importance of the two men, it is obvious, we think, that Greeley has been worse treated than Dana. We shall be curious to see whether he resents the ill-treatment as promptly and as viciously as his fellow-sufferer. So far as Grant is concerned, it is to be noted that he has contrived to get out of one post at his disposal the two pleasures which a keen and sardonic Italian writer pronounces to be dearest "to the nature of dull and malignant men." He has insulted an enemy and he has humiliated a benefactor. He insulted an enemy by making haste, when he had got into the Presidential chair, to remove from this post of Inspector of the Pacific Railway General Blair, the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. He did this in the face of the knowledge that General Blair was coming to Washington to tender to him a courteous resignation of the place. And now he has humiliated a benefactor by offering him this position in the face of the knowledge that it cannot be accepted without a sacrifice of personal dignity and self-respect by the man to whom he offers it. Everybody will be sorry for Mr. Greeley. The conduct of President Grant will excite a very different emotion.

GENERAL GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Much is said in the newspapers, and more is heard among the unfortunate spoils-hunting politicians, expressive of regret, surprise, chagrin, contempt, and disgust in reference to General Grant's appointments to office. They tell us that he runs the party guillotine like a butcher; that nobodies and nincompoops are advanced to high places; that men of intelligence, capacity, and experience are displaced to make room for backwoods ignoramuses; that notorious drunkards are promoted by the removal of upright, sober, and trustworthy men; that rogues and lobby jobbers find favor with an administration pledged to honesty, retrenchment, and reform; that, in a word, we have never had before this present demoralizing exhibition such a remorseless and reckless turning out of office-holders, nor such a motley array of hungry office-seekers—whites, reds, and blacks—taken into the Government service; that Grant in two months has done more in chopping off heads to make places for Tom, Dick, and Harry than was ever done in the first two months of any other five Presidents put together, and that he has done it with a looseness which is not only ludicrous and preposterous, but scandalous and alarming.

Such is the indictment of the displaced, disappointed, and disgusted politicians concerning General Grant's appointments; and it is argued that with such a beginning it needs no prophet to predict the ending of Grant's administration. But admitting that the party guillotine has been run day and night as if by a high pressure steam engine, that many good men have been sacrificed and many unfit men promoted to positions of honor and profit, and that the spectacle is a scandal to the country, where lies the responsibility? It does not rest with General Grant. He did not seek the Presidency—he did not want it. Nor was he wanted by the radical managers of the Republican party. But they saw that his overtopping services in the war had exalted him a head and shoulders over all other living men in the hearts of the people, and as it was feared that if passed over by the Republican party he might be taken up and elected by the Democratic party, he was made the Republican candidate.

What next? In accepting the Chicago nomination he said, "I endorse your resolutions"—that is, he signed the Republican programme. He reaffirmed it in his inaugural address, and, having no desire to repeat the follies or to run the gauntlet of Andy Johnson, he declared that whether he liked the laws of Congress or not he should enforce them faithfully, and that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to rigidly execute it. He has followed this course. It has manifestly been a leading object with him to cultivate harmony with the two houses of Congress; and we see that he has adhered to this purpose, notwithstanding the discovery that the powers and authority of the President, as recognized and exercised down to the revolutionizing conflict with Johnson, are powers which exist no longer. Under the new order of things, in fact, Congress has left the President very little to do, even in the distribution of the spoils, beyond obedience to existing laws or to the wishes of the House or the orders of the Senate. The Government is not what it was. The Presidential office is not what it was under Lincoln. It was the fountain of authority in the matter of appointments; but it is so no longer. Grant has not been restored to the status of Lincoln. Under the general expansion of the powers of Congress, even in the Constitution itself, he is still largely subject to the restraints and drawbacks imposed upon Johnson.

The responsibility, then, for this demoralizing scramble and division of the spoils rests with Congress. General Grant has made very few appointments without authority from a batch of members of the House or the Senate. This distasteful business, no doubt, he desired to get off his hands as soon as possible; for he saw in the outset that there would be no peace and no other business until the ravenous hordes of office-beggars infesting the White House and all its approaches were disposed of and dispersed. If we assume, then, that from his ignorance of the individual merits or demerits of the thousands of strangers recommended by Congressmen, asking for their party rewards, General Grant, as the shortest plan, decided upon his nomination by the first name for this or that office drawn from a hat, we say he did as well as any man could do under the circumstances not possessing the comprehensive wisdom of King Solomon. We say, too, that General Grant has acted wisely in getting rid of these troublesome office-beggars as fast as possible, and wisely even in his general clearing out of office-holders; so that nothing may be left for members of Congress to wrangle about in the White House, not even a petty village post office of a hundred a year.

The exhibition is truly shameful and demoralizing, but the responsibility belongs to Congress. The President has industriously labored to be relieved of this unpleasant job of parcelling out the spoils and plunder. Anxious to proceed to more important business, he has adopted the shortest course to reach it. He has done everything that he could do to secure harmony between himself and Congress, and between his administration and all the factions, colors, and races of the dominant party. Therefore, if they are not content, let him take his own course henceforward, and let Congress and the demoralized party behind it take care of themselves. This is the course to which the miller in the fable on a journey with his boy and donkey was at last driven, after vainly trying every device suggested to please everybody.

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City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
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For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

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1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Prenis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 5

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Just arrived, per "Favour," a cargo of LOUIS KOESTER'S

Celebrated Burgundy Ports and other Wines and Sherries,

From the Spanish house of MULLER, BONSAM & BACOB, for sale from wharf by the Importers.

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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
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Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Republican Invincibles was held last evening, at the National Union Club House, No. 1105 Chesnut street. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:—President, William McMichael; Vice-Presidents, Dr. James Truman, Alex. P. Colesberry, William L. Fox; Recording Secretary, Henry C. Hawkins; Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin Huckel; Treasurer, Ezra Lukins; Executive Committee, George Truman, Jr., W. Harry Miller, Henry Todd, John S. Weimer, Lewis Wain Smith, Horace Hill, Isaac S. Atkinson, J. W. Rowley, Joseph K. McCammon, John O'Gilles, Joseph Brobston, R. L. Ashhurst, E. P. Williams, Samuel Witzman, E. T. Starr, A. W. Henszey, A. W. Lyman, Cyrus Lukens, John C. Snowden, W. H. Weimer, Frank Haywerth, A. P. Bennett, Benjamin L. Taylor, John Birkenbine, John S. Weimer, Alfred E. Colgan, John W. Beazell, George W. Fry, Washington Peddrick, Jr., Charles C. Banks, William M. Neall.

—Napoleon B. Adams, thirty-seven years old, residing at Bordentown, N. J., got his foot in the machinery of a tug-boat, and had it so much injured that amputation will have to be performed. John Kydd, residing at Twenty-sixth and Federal streets, fell from a cart at Twenty-third and Christian streets yesterday and broke his leg. James McLaine, thirty-four years old, residing at No. 1634 Fawn street, was severely injured yesterday by a fall. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. Mrs. Hamola, a resident of the Twenty-first ward, fell from a hay-mow yesterday, and broke one of her legs.

—Ex-Governor Curtin was serenaded at his residence, on West Spruce street, by his friends, last night, and made a brief address thanking them for the compliment, and saying that, although the office with which he had been honored was unsolicited, if he had been consulted he could not have chosen a more satisfactory field of labor.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅛.

—General Sherman is at Fortress Monroe.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday were $170,000.

—There will not be any Cabinet changes at present.

—Sprague has published forty-two columns of letters.

—To-day the National Sunday School Convention assembles at Newark, N. J.

—Dr. Minturn Post, of New York, died on Monday, in the sixty-first year of his age.

—Two men were arrested at Savannah yesterday, charged with complicity in whisky frauds.

—About five hundred men were thrown out of employment by the fire, which is still burning, in the Gold Hill mines.

—Generals Warren, Winslow, and Comstock have been appointed Commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroad.

—A colored man has brought suit against the city of Louisville for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $55,000.

—It is now known that the crew of the barque John Bright, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians.

—Governor Moore has been nominated by the Washington Territory Democrats as their candidate for delegate to Congress.

—Before this week closes a junction will be formed between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads near Promontory Point, Utah.

—Sparks from an engine originated a fire which destroyed the New Haven and Northampton Railroad Depot, at Southampton, Mass., on Monday last.

—A convention assembles in Chicago to-day to consult in regard to cheaper rates of transportation of produce between the West and Eastern markets.

—President Grant acquiesces in the request of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and for the present will withhold the commissions of the new appointees to the Mint in that city.

—A water main in New York burst early yesterday morning, carried away one side of the Harlem Railroad, and, pouring over the embankment, flooded a number of shanties, some of the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

—By a vote of 35 to 8, the Indiana State Senate, yesterday, resolved to expunge from the journal the vote of censure passed against Lieutenant-Governor Cumback, last winter, in regard to his correspondence with Governor Baker.

—A suit has been brought against fifteen insurance companies at Cincinnati, by the Louisville Mail Company, to recover an insurance of $140,000, aggregate value of the steamboats America and United States, lost last December, by collision, on the Ohio river.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 27.—At the Newmarket races the £2000 stake was won by Pretender, with Bella Donna second, and Perrydoun third. Nineteen horses ran. In the House of Lords, this evening, the Life Peerage bill was considered. Lord Derby, in a brief speech, expressed his approval of the measure. The bill was passed to a second reading. The Cambridge University boatmen have accepted conditionally the challenge of the Harvard College Club.

PARIS, April 27.—The Governments of France and Belgium have agreed to appoint a mixed commission for the settlement of commercial questions. The Corps Legislatif has adjourned *sine die*. At the close there were shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" from the Government members, and counter cries of "Vive la Liberte" from the Opposition seats.

LISBON, April 27.—The Portuguese Cortes assembled to-day, and the session was opened by the King. There is much public anxiety over the unsatisfactory condition of the finances. The subject was immediately brought before the Cortes, with a statement that the expenditures were largely in excess of the revenues. The Ministers said they were preparing extensive economical reforms, and would soon submit measures for the reduction of the public debt, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The intelligence from China is meagre. J. Ross Browne concurs with the Chinese Government in declaring all mining illegal. The rumor that an Imperial edict had been issued, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in China, caused great excitement among the opium dealers. A proclamation had been issued by the Viceroy of Canton, forbidding the search of vessels at sea by custom house cruisers. A portion of the Austrian embassy in China, Japan, and the East, had arrived at Hong Kong. A report was in circulation among the people that the Chefoo troops would attack and murder all foreigners and Chinese at New Year's. Preparations were made for resistance. Hatred to foreigners appears to be gaining ground throughout China, and fears are entertained. The new Viceroy of the two Hu provinces arrived at Hang-kow, with six war steamers and five hundred war junks. New and extensive coal fields have been discovered near Poyang Lake.

The Yang-ste river rose to the unusual height of thirty-two feet at Hang-kow, in consequence of heavy rain. Baron Richtofer had started for Cheefoo, via the Grand canal, it is supposed, to examine the mineral region of Shangtung.

The latest United States naval intelligence says the flagship Piscataqua, the Iroquals, Oneida, and Monocacy were at Hong Kong; the Unadilla at Swatow; the Idahow at Nagasaki; and the Aroostook and Maumee at Hiogo.

The news from the north of Japan confirms the reported capture of the islands of Lado and Tsugara by the opponents of the present Government. Several more of the leading Daimois have joined the rebels. Osaka is in a continuous state of alarm. Numerous bands of the Takugawa clan are in the vicinity endeavoring to make the populace revolt. It was deemed necessary in the foreign settlement to post soldiers at the English Consulate Custom House and bonded warehouses. It is reported that disturbances have already occurred at Kacota, and business is at a standstill. The Mikado intended returning to Yeddo in a few days, and has issued instructions to the principal Daimios who desire to meet him there. It is believed his intention is to make Yeddo his permanent residence.

The Government of Japan has granted the right to export copper under an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The ram Stonewall has been transferred to the Mikado's government. The Japanese *Times* says that four of the most powerful Daimios of the empire (Satsuma, Chalsun, Hosen, and Tosa) have decided to transfer their armies and fleets to the Mikado, thus resigning their territorial supremacy.

RIOTING.

The Troubles Among Belgian Workingmen.

A letter from Seraing, near Liege, Belgian, gives the following details of the trade riots there:—

This little Manchester, founded by Cockerill, the engineer, has a working population which has increased fourfold within the last few years, and now exceeds 20,000, chiefly employed in iron and glass works, coal mines, etc. The agitation commenced at the Marihay pits, in consequence of difficulties between the masters and men on the question of wages. On the morning of the 9th (Friday), the miners of the three principal pits belonging to the Cockerill Company refused to descend, and proceeded, to the number of 150, to the neighboring works to prevent the men there from continuing their occupations. About fifteen gendarmes, on horseback, arrived to prevent the exercise of any restraint on the workers who chose to go on with their labor. Towards the evening, at the moment when the night-gangs were proceeding to the pits, a mass of miners on a strike, accompanied by women, surrounded the approaches, and menaced all those who should attempt to enter. A proclamation which the Burgomaster had got posted up to forbid gatherings of more than five persons was laughed at and disregarded, insulting cries were made against the authorities, and at last stones were thrown at the gendarmes. The efforts of the Burgomaster, Procureur-Royal, and other judicial functionaries to induce the men to disperse were in vain, and the rioters attacked the workshops with stones. The gendarmes made two sallies, but without using their arms; most of them, however, received injuries, the lieutenant being struck on the head several times with missiles. The armed force were at length obliged to draw their swords, and wounded several of the rioters. At about 10 at night three battalions arrived from Liege, and the miners, on seeing this display of force, at once separated. The following day was quiet, but fears were entertained for the evening.

NAPOLEON I.

The Coming Centennary Celebration on the 15th of August.

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following letter from the Emperor to M. Rouher:—

M. Le Ministre:—On the 15th of August next it will be a hundred years since the Emperor Napoleon was born. During that long time plenty of ruins have been made, but the great figure of Napoleon has remained up-standing. It still guides and protects us—it has made me that which I am. To celebrate the centenary of the birth of the man who called France the great nation because he developed in her those masculine virtues upon which empires are founded, is to me a sacred duty, in which the whole country will willingly assist.

According to my views, the best manner of honoring this national jubilee is to increase a little the well-being of the old companions in arms of the Emperor. The 2,700,000 francs which the Legion of Honor distributes every year are insufficient to insure them against privations. I have thought that the Bank of Deposits could be charged with the increased pensions to these old soldiers by assigning it to the credit allowed by the Chamber during the number of years necessary to replace the advances. By that means effectual aid would be given to those unfortunate but glorious men without in any way modifying the Budget. I desire that from the 15th of August next all soldiers of the Republic and the First Empire should receive an annual pension of 250 francs.

The Corps Legislatif, I doubt not, will receive the proposition with the national sentiments which in so high a degree animate it. It will reflect with me that at an epoch in which complaints of the progress of skepticism are rife, it is good to recompense patriotic devotion, and to remind the new generations of it. To recall grand historical memories is to strengthen faith in the future—to do homage to the memory of great men is to recognize the most brilliant manifestations of the Divine will. I request you to consider the matter with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of my house in order to prepare a bill to be submitted without delay to the Corps Legislatif after the advice of the Council of State. With this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping,

NAPOLEON.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR.

How She was Boarded by the Spanish Officers.

The following are the particulars of the boarding of the schooner Lizzie Major by the officers of the Spanish frigate Fernando El Cattolica, and the taking from the vessel of two Cubans:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—I desire through your columns to present to the public an account of a high-handed outrage perpetrated upon an American merchantman, on the 27th ult., while on her passage from Calbarien, Cuba, to New Orleans, by the commander of the Spanish frigate Fernando El Cattolica. The Lizzie Major sailed from Havana, March 8th, for Calbarien, thence to New Orleans. Two Cubans, P. S. A. Annible and Ramon Rivas, took passage for the United States, having passports in due form, signed by the Captain-General, Dulce. They also shipped a horse and carriage, the property of a friend who had previously left the island. At Caibarien the papers of the vessel and the passports of the passengers were accredited by the proper authorities, the latter being allowed perfect liberty as to their movements. While at Caibarien, on the 15th ult., two men, father and son, were brought from Cay Frances, charged with an attempt to leave the island. A guard of volunteers was placed over them, who demanded their instant execution. The captain of the post went to telegraph for regulars from Remedios to control the volunteers. During his absence the guard shot the prisoners, tore the clothing from their bodies, and after dragging them through the streets left them unburied. At the expiration of twenty-hours the wives of the murdered men begged their bodies for burial, when the ruffians refused them, and with the most opprobrious epithets threatened to shoot them also. A few days after two men were shot by the same volunteers, because one of them cried "Viva Cuba." On the 27th the Lizzie Major sailed from Cay Orances, at 10·40 A. M. was hove to and boarded by a lieutenant from the abovenamed Spanish frigate, being then ten leagues from port and twenty miles from the nearest land. He was accompanied by the first engineer, an Englishman, as interpreter. The officer inquired if there were passengers, to which the captain replied in the affirmative, and the passports were exhibited. He then demanded that the hatches should be removed, that he might examine the cargo, which the captain refused to do. The lieutenant then returned to the frigate, carrying the passports with him. After considerable delay he came back, and ordered the passengers to prepare to return to Caibarien. He again demanded the removal of the hatches, and was again refused. He threatened to take the horse and carriage, and remarked that it was a great favor that the vessel was not seized. Finally, upon the captain's urgent representation in favor of the lad Ramon Rivas, an orphan on his way to join his friend, the officer permitted him to remain. Immediately after the return of the boat to the frigate she came in charge of a midshipman, who ordered the boy to get his baggage and go into the boat. The midshipman went into the cabin, followed by his boats' crew, who rushed in, saying they came to take possession of the vessel. The captain asked what all these men wanted in his cabin. The officer replied that they came after the baggage. They then returned to the frigate, and allowed the Lizzie Major to proceed on her voyage after a detention of three and a half hours. All this took place while the American flag was flying aloft, and against the protest of Captain Giles. He said to the other:—"You should respect the flag under which I sail." The latter replied:—"We have got the biggest ship and the biggest guns, and will do as we please."

A. W. GILES,
Master of schooner Lizzie Major.

The English Book Trade.

The London *Telegraph* says:—England now takes within the year more than £60,000 from France in printed books—double what she imported ten years ago—and not £33,000 from all Germany. So much may be gathered from a return just issued. The discrepancy is perhaps partly due to the fact that we get some German works through France; but also, no doubt, to the circumstance that we read many French and no German novels. Beyond fiction, also, France no doubt supplies us with poems, political and scientific treatises, to say nothing of a very miscellaneous class; while of new German poems there are few or none read here, and in modern politics Germany produces little worth reading. From the same return we find that we buy £10,000 in books from the United States—a very respectable amount to pay for the literature of a country so new. There are some points in the return that seem sufficiently puzzling. Why did Tuscany, in 1858, sell us books worth £2350, and in 1868 only to the value of £967? Again, why did British India send us £1993 worth of books eleven years ago, and only £453 worth last year? The Russian statistics are also bewildering; in 1858 Russia took our books to the value of £1162, but last year, if the return is to be believed, she took none at all; are English lucubrations, then, "prohibited' by the Czar? France—ungrateful France—though we buy her literature to the tune of more than £60,000 a year, only sent us last year £385 for the new English works she required; while Turkey paid us £3193, and Chili £1594 for English publications.

Effects of Trees on Climate.

The ground on which stands Ismailia, a town of 6000 inhabitants, on the Suez Canal route, and the headquarters of M. de Lesseps, was but a few years since a dry, sandy desert, on which rain was never known to fall. All is now transformed. The old, dried-up basin of Lake Timsah has been again filled with water from the Nile by a fresh water canal. Trees, shrubs, and plants of all descriptions grow rapidly wherever the soil is irrigrted, and the artificial oasis widens fast. "Accompanying," writes a correspondent, "this extraordinary transformation of the aspect of the place, there has been a corresponding change in the climate. At the present time Ismailia, during eight months of the year, is probably the healthiest spot in Northern Egypt." The mean temperature for the four months, June to September, is 94 deg.; the following four months, 74 deg.; and the four winter months, 45 deg. "Until two years ago rain was unknown, but in the twelvemonth ending April last there were actually fourteen days on which rain fell; and no later than Sunday last there fell a tremendous shower of rain, a phenomenon which the oldest Arab had never previously witnessed." Rain ceases to fall on a country deprived of its forests, or only falls in violent storms. Here we see rain returning to the desert on restoring the trees.

—Lafayette, Ind., is to have a new cemetery, part of which was for two hundred years an Indian burying ground.

—Count Czartoryski, residing in Paris, kept open house on Easter Sunday, according to Polish custom. The noble host stood at the door and offered an egg to each visitor as he passed.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5·03 | MOON SETS.....9·43
SUN SETS.....6·32 | HIGH WATER.....3·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Cella	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 13
Bremen	Havre	New York	April 14

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	April 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 29
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Linda, Fleming, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig Catawba, Webber, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Norwich, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Crawford, Wilkins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. J. Pickup, Bowen, Washington, do.
Schr M. G. Ritchie, Watkins, Norwalk, do.
Schr St. Croix, Collins, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. 41, Tipton, Washington, do.
Schr Kolon, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 59, Fitler, New Haven, do.
Schr Boston, Mekens, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 36, Williams, New Haven, do.
Schr Wheaton, Parker, Boston, do.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Josephine, Larus, Providence, do.
Schr P. L. Maloy, Wistar, Boston, do.
Schr J. Williams, Fitler, Providence, do.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Chasca, Crockett, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
N. G. brig Venedey, Muller, 40 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to Albert F. Damon.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Crawford, 2 days from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr H. H. Thompson, Gaskill, 11 days from Newbern, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Royal Oak, Errickson, 4 days from Greensboro', Md., with spokes to Collins & Co.
Schr Benj. Sheppard, Williams, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr O. H. Solly, Bunting, 10 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Southerner, Bell, 10 days from Onacock, with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, 5 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Tyccon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Armstrong, Owens, hence, at Antwerp 13th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 23d inst., via Havana.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst.
Steamship Ruggles, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 24th inst.
Barque Rachel, Mitchell, hence, remained at Matanzas 19th inst.
Barque Meta, Schultz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 16th inst.
Barque Ocean, Jones, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th instants.
Barque Proteus, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Trinidad 16th inst.
Barque Leah, Jacques, which sailed from Buenos Ayres 3d ult., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of bone ash, parted her chains and went ashore on the 6th on SE. end of Chico Bank, and sank in a few minutes. Three of her crew were lost. The L. registered 297 tons, was built at Sydney, N. S., in 1862, and hailed from Guysboro, N. S.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 20 inst.
Schr Hunter, Lamb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 23d inst.
Schr Abbie, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, hence, was discharging at Matanzas 19th inst.
Schr Margaret Ann, Whelpley, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, hence, at Porto Bello 6th inst., to sail same day for St. Andrews.
Schr Wm. H. Dennis, Leeds, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Schrs North Pacific, Ericsson; Ocean Wave, Baker; and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.
Schrs George Fales, Little, and Anna Shepard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 25th instant.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence, at Newport 25th instant.
Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy; A. V. Bergen, Thompson; and Mary Augusta, Lord, hence, at Salem 23d inst.
Schr Abbott Lawrence, Ober, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Schr Charlie and Willie, Thomas, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Salem 24th inst.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackburn, hence, at Marblehead 26th inst., and sailed 27th on her return.
Schr John R. Ford, Daniels, hence, at New Haven 24th instant.
Schr Wauseago, Lawrence, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst. from Charleston.
Schr Wm. Penn, Babbidge, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schr Ornust, Heath, hence, at East Greenwich 23d inst.
Schr Joseph Forter, Burroughs, sailed from Newport 23d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket; Flora A. Sawyer, Norwood; Adelaide, Macomber; Lookout, Pomeroy; Seneca, Dottridge; E. H. Daly, Lamphear; Fly-way, Kelley; Tunice, Bodine; Bunce, and Excelsior, Murphy, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schrs Zegia, Crowell, and Northern Light, Buckmaster, Lance, at Portland 26th inst.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Schr Frank B. Colton, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst.
Schr Wm. Arthur, Andrews, hence, at Portland 26th instant.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Cost, $1,083,604·26.	Market value, $1,139,325·25
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank	$116,150·08
	Cash in drawer	413·65 — 116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,522·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,849·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets, $2,353,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869.....479,263·20

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atkinwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Accompany insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

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THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

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2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteli, Satine, and James Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·00 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

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ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

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TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

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(FRENCH LLOYDS).

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869.

THE INFLUENCE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." The obvious intent of this clause is to prevent persons officially connected with the National Government from exercising undue influence in Presidential elections. It is evident, however, that this end cannot be obtained without much additional legislation and a radical change in the existing partisan machinery. The framers of the Constitution seem to have anticipated that the electors would exercise unrestricted judgment in the choice of a President and Vice-President, whereas they have practically become mere automatons, casting their votes invariably for the candidates nominated by national conventions. These conventions do the work which the founders of the republic had allotted to the Electoral College; and instead of this work being beyond the influence of Senators, Congressmen, and national office-holders, they usually control it. The partisan system prevailing before national conventions were organized was even worse than the present one, for under it Presidential candidates were chosen by Congressional caucuses. The conventions were first devised mainly for the purpose of preventing men in office from perpetuating their power, but as this object is only attained in a very imperfect degree, it is evident that a much more drastic change will be necessary to give the people full liberty to select their Presidents without the interference of the official servants who so often aspire to become the virtual masters of the nation.

In England it is the universal custom, we believe, for all persons who hold subordinate offices to abstain strictly from active interference in partisan movements, and so far is this idea carried that the employes of the Post Office Department are not even allowed to vote at the elections for members of Parliament. In this country the active influence of office-holders in partisan movements was also formerly resisted, but it now seems to be distinctly understood between Congressmen and Senators and the persons whose claims to office they endorse, that the recipients of public patronage shall actively exert themselves not only to secure the re-election, from time to time, of their patrons, but to have them delegates as they select appointed to local, State, and national conventions. Of all the agencies employed to secure the renomination of commonplace or incompetent men, none is so powerful as this lever of patronage. There is scarcely an appointee who is not as much impressed with the necessity of promoting the aspirations of his patron, as best he can, in nominating conventions, as with the importance of attention to his legitimate public duties. The leading national office-holders, with all their subordinates, feel bound, as a rule, to promote the renomination of the President from whom they obtained their commissions, while the postmaster and revenue officers of each district actively endeavor to secure the renomination of the Congressman who was their serviceable friend at Washington. As these official forces are all well drilled, and as they usually lack neither the time nor the disposition to concentrate their efforts in the most effective manner, their aggregate influence is well-nigh overwhelming, and it is only on rare occasions that the people are unable to resist their machinations.

From this system manifold evils arise. Congressmen are much more apt to endorse the claims of such applicants for appointments as will prove useful to them individually, than to recommend the men who are most competent and who would be most useful to the country. The office-holders, in turn, work for the renomination of their friends rather than for the elevation of the candidates who are best fitted to represent their respective districts in the councils of the nation. The people, in many instances, suffer a double loss, in having incompetent officials as well as incompetent Representatives or Senators fastened upon them. These evils are constantly increasing in magnitude, and it will be difficult to resist them, unless something like the English system is established in this country, and the rule imperatively laid down that office-holders shall not be allowed to influence the action of either Congressional, State, or national conventions.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

By the late mails from England we have the details of the speech delivered by Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Gladstone Government, on the presentation of the first budget of the new Liberal Ministry. The estimated receipts of the current fiscal year are as follows:—

Customs	£22,450,000
Excise	20,459,000
Stamps	9,350,000
Property Tax	8,800,000
Post Office	4,880,000
Crown Lands	375,000
Taxes	3,550,000
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
	£72,855,000

Excluding the amount still owing on account of the Abyssinian war, which is properly regarded in the light of an extraordinary expense, the following statement gives the estimated expenditures for the year:—

Interest on Debt	£26,700,000
Consolidated Fund Charge	1,700,000
Army	14,230,000
Navy	9,997,000
Miscellaneous Estimates	9,530,000
Revenue Department	4,976,000
Packet Service	1,090,000
	£68,223,000

Reduced to the American standard, the revenue amounts to $352,618,200 and the expenditures to $330,199,320, leaving a balance of $22,418,880. The amount of indebtedness still outstanding on account of the Abyssinian war reaches £4,000,000, or $22,264,000, which will leave a net balance at the end of the year of only $144,880. This is certainly sailing very close to the wind, but the Liberal Ministry is compelled to run the risk for the sake of making capital with the people by as heavy reductions in taxation as is possible. But even this result is to be achieved at the expense of a little trickery. About $3,000,000 are to be obtained by calling in the long credit heretofore given for assessed taxes, about $4,750,000 by hastening the collection of the land and inhabited-house tax, so as to receive within the financial year full half of the amount which falls beyond it; and about $9,000,000 by hastening in the same manner the collection of the income tax. In this way $16,750,000 more than usual is to be received from the people during the first year; but while this serves to swell the resources of the treasury, and to give a large margin for the remission of taxation, it affords no permanent relief to the people, since they will merely be compelled hereafter to pay this $16,750,000 into the treasury six months before the usual time.

Mr. Lowe proposes to make the best possible use of his margin in the way of remitting unpopular and oppressive taxes, as a compensattion for compelling the people to hasten by half a year the payment of such a good round sum. There is still left a shilling duty upon grain, yielding about $4,500,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has repeatedly attacked because of its injustice to the poor, and the obstructions which it imposes upon commerce. Mr. Lowe proposes to abolish this, and hopes, as the result, to constitute the ports of Great Britain the great grain centres of the west of Europe.

The fire insurance duty, yielding about $4,000,000, it is also proposed to remit, as well as about $2,100,000 of assessed taxes, and one penny on the rate of the income tax, thus reducing the latter to 6d. But it is expected that there will be a considerable decrease in the expense of collecting the revenue, and with this fact in view it is estimated that the total sacrifice of annual revenue by the above remissions will not exceed $15,000,000, not quite all of which will affect the revenue of the current year, the remainder going to swell the small estimated balance.

THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.

One of the founders and Mayors of St. Louis died recently at the age of 79. It would have been scarcely possible in any other country for the founder of a town to live long enough to see its population expand to a quarter of a million of souls. The growth of St. Louis, however, affords a more remarkable illustration of the progress of the commercial centres of the Great West than any other city except Chicago. It was originally selected as the site of an Indian trading post, more than a hundred years ago, but for a long period population increased so slowly that in 1804 it contained less than 2000 souls, and in 1820 the number of inhabitants was only 4598. In 1822 it was first chartered as a city, and for a time it still continued to progress slowly, the population rising to only 6694 in 1830, and to 16,469 in 1840. The first great stride was in the decade between 1840 and 1850, the population in the latter year reaching 77,850, of whom nearly one-third were born in Germany. The increase from 1850 to 1860 was less rapid, but it nevertheless reached the aggregate of 151,780 in the latter year, and although progress was arrested in the early portion of the present decade by the fearful civil war then raging in Missouri, the growth of that State and its metropolis since the suppression of the Rebellion has been so rapid that St. Louis must now contain more than 250,000 inhabitants, or as many as Philadelphia possessed in 1840.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy Exhibition.

The post of honor has with propriety been assigned to Professor Schussele's fine picture of "Esther Denouncing Haman to Ahasuerus," No. 96. Indeed, there is nothing in the exhibition that could be put in competition with this work; and it is gratifying that, in one instance at least, credit has been done to Philadelphia art, and that in the general dearth of works of a high grade, which is the distinguishing feature of this year's exhibition, the Academy should be able to show the public such a valuable addition to the permanent collection as this will be. Professor Schussele is now in the maturity of his mental powers, and his later efforts, more especially this picture, show such a decided improvement in many important particulars over his earlier works, that we cannot but regret the physical infirmity that many persons would consider an insuperable obstacle in the way of artistic labor of any kind. A partial paralysis renders the operation of painting a slow and tedious process; but Professor Schussele, in addition to superintending the schools of the Academy during the six months from October to April, has found time during the past year to execute an elaborate work, crowded with figures and full of architectural details, which are certainly wonderful considering the circumstances under which they were produced.

The picture shows no falling off in power, and the lines are drawn with a precision, and the delicate minutiæ are rendered with a decision and firmness of handling that some of our strong-limbed artists might envy and admire. This work is an order from several gentlemen connected with the Academy of Fine Arts, and the artist has exerted himself to give to the institution a masterpiece which will be worthy of his reputation and a fit subject for the study of future generations of scholars.

The climax of the dramatic story of Esther was judiciously chosen as the subject for illustration, and the canvas gives us a representation of the court of the King's palace, with all the grotesque architectural features which the research of Layard and other explorers has revealed to the modern world. The royal banquet table, with the feast prepared by Esther for the King and the enemy of her race, Haman, is overhung by a crimson canopy which throws a warm glow over the group of richly colored figures beneath. Esther springing from her couch, leans across the table and points with anger and scorn at Haman, who, overwhelmed with surprise, fear, and rage at his unexpected discomfiture, has sprung to his feet and stands trembling before his antagonist. Ahasuerus, reclining in the shade of the curtain, listens with astonishment to the story of the Queen, and the stern expression of his countenance foretells the doom of the guilty wretch who but a moment before stood so high in his favor. A number of women, eunuchs, soldiers, and servants are grouped about the central figures, and in the distance is seen a portion of the palace, while on the left is a mass of architecture filled with various strange figures in the characteristic Assyrian style of sculpture. The picture is full of elaborate details, and the embroidered table-cloth, the furniture, costumes, gold and silver vessels, and other features, show an immense amount of research and careful study.

As the work of an American artist this painting will be a valuable acquisition to the Academy, and if such additions to the collection were made a little oftener there would be less cause for complaint about the inaction and inefficiency of an institution which is popularly supposed to exist for the encouragement of American art, but which, to judge by its usual performances, seems rather designed for its discouragement.

As is usual, the exhibition is strongest in landscapes, a branch of art in which our American painters have hitherto achieved a much greater success, as a general rule, than they have in figures. Of works of this class, Mr. Thomas Moran contributes the largest number, thirteen in all. Most of these have been exhibited at various times before, and, with a few exceptions, the paintings are not altogether favorable specimens of the artist's style. "The Ripening of the Leaf," No. 119, is a beautiful work; and "Dream Land," No. 64, is executed in pale, glowing tints which realize the idea suggested in the title, and brings to mind Dr. Holmes' notion of the Turneresque.

"Foreground golden dirt,
Sunshine painted with a squirt."

"The Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo," No. 164, is perhaps Mr. Moran's best picture; it is very fine in tone and color, and shows fewer eccentricities of manner than most of his other contributions. "The Ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars," No. 219, is also entitled to commendation. "The Children of the Mountain," No. 106, as a piece of execution is admirable, but the general effect of the picture is marred by the complication of the lights and shadows, which are thrown together in such a manner as to lose all value. The separate details of this work are finely painted, but upon what theory of composition they are combined, we are unable to comprehend. "The Isle of Serpents," from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," No. 190, is a reproduction in color of one of Mr. Moran's most effective monochromes, but, strange to say, he has contrived in the finished picture to lose nearly all the qualities that gave his first study value; and if we except "A Mountain Stream," No. 190, which would be benefited by a division into two separate pictures, this is the least satisfactory effort of the artist in the exhibition. In addition to his paintings Mr. Moran has contributed half-a-dozen lithographs and charcoal drawings, in which his best artistic qualities are shown to signal advantage. In his management of black and white this artist has probably no superior in the country, and these drawings have an artistic value which is unfortunately absent from some of his more elaborate attempts in color.

Mr. James Hamilton has placed on exhibition seven marine pictures, which do not vary materially from the two or three effects which we are accustomed to see him produce. "Brigantine Shoals After a Gale," No. 118, which we noticed some time ago when it was on exhibition at Earles' galleries, is a spirited work, which contains many of Hamilton's excellences. "Moonlight, Atlantic City," No. 26; "Cloudy Morning," No. 163; "Squally Evening, Atlantic City," No. 201; "Moon Rising, Summer Evening," No. 205, are all in his usual grey style, and while there are good effects in all of them, they too much resemble what we have often seen before from the same prolific brush to have the same interest as they would if the artist studied nature more closely, painted less sketchily, and did not draw quite so much on his imagination. Mr. Hamilton gives us nothing in his yellow style, but he has two good examples of his red style—"Sunset at Sea After a Gale," No. 130, and a subject from Longfellow's translation of Bishop Tegner's "Drapa," or lament for Balder, the old Norse Apollo or sun-god, which is treated with truly poetical feeling. Both of these pictures have been on exhibition so frequently that the public ought to be well acquainted with their merits. The title of the last named, which is emblazoned on the frame in red and gold, is evidently a misapprehension of the artist's, and it is calculated to create confusion in the minds of the spectators who may not happen to be read in Norse mythology. For this, however, Mr. Longfellow is in great part to blame, as he should have given such a title to his translation as would not lead his readers to confound the author of the poem with its subject. The picture is in Mr. Hamilton's best manner, although a clear understanding of the subject would probably have caused a modification of some of the details which are not exactly in accordance with the real meaning of the legend illustrated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR HAS kindly volunteered to sing a grand Liberty Chorus, in costume, at the Cuba Meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING. The Germania Band is engaged.

In addition to the Speakers already announced, the following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq.
SENOR PONCE DE LEON.
SENOR JOSEPH VALIENTE.
SENOR ENRIQUE PINEYRO.
And the celebrated French traveller in Africa,
PAUL DU CHAILLU. 4 28 3t

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf

CAPTAIN HARRIS AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth, MONDAY EVENING, May 3. Subject—"Not Accounted For on the Roll." Admission free. The Republican party specially invited. 4 28 5t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Will Open their New Store,
1120 CHESNUT St.,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
APRIL 29.

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine azure blue;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head,
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashions did prevail,
The hinder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days,
From records it appears
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer, and cheaper now,
You can buy for a trifle, or more,
Better coats than grandfather ever saw,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Brass Coats with Blue Buttons are all the now go for evening entertainments.

Light pants, of delicate hues and tasteful cut, enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine Her Majesty's subjects in the new Court Rig just inaugurated for her receptions.

Everything in the masculine clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents used to pay, that, if those venerable persons were to call in and see they would open their eyes so wide that their measure could not be taken.

DO YOU WANT THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY?
THEN BRING YOUR MONEY
TO
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

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Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
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RIKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
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4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
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AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
3 25 EAST SIDE.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.—
THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY
have constantly arriving at their extensive new wharf, first below South street, Schuylkill, granite of the best quality, and are prepared to supply the trade by the cargo or single piece, for buildings, monumental and cemetery work, etc. etc.
Estimates given for all kinds of work in granite, shipped direct from the quarries.
Large Platforms, fine Dressed Curbing, Belgian Paving Blocks, Dressed Monument Bases, of all sizes, on hand.
Office of the Company,
4 24 sw6t* No. 1708 CHESNUT Street.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder.
Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 8 awrp4

LADIES' DAY,
SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

Our Department of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing being now fully organized and stocked with a large assortment of Finest Clothing, selected from the best markets of this country, or made up by ourselves in many new and beautiful styles, we design devoting Saturday of this week to a display of all that is

NOVEL AND MOST FASHIONABLE

In this line, including a great variety of materials and makes.

YOUTHS' SUITS (for young men from fifteen to twenty years) made in the highest styles of Fancy American Cassimeres, English, French, Scotch and German Coatings.

BOYS' SUITS (for lads from six to fifteen years), "Metropolitan Suits," "Harney Jacket Suits," "Vest-Jacket Suits," "Clarendon," "Bismarks" (new styles), "La Perichole," "Sheridan," "Stanley," "Cutaway," and many other styles—plain, neat and genteel—for ordinary wear, or made up more elaborately for dress occasions.

CHILDREN'S SUITS (for little boys from three to seven years). "Garibaldi" Suits in great variety, "Skirt" Suits, "Blouse" Suits, "Prince Imperial," etc. etc. Many designs of cut and trimming quite new.

We cordially invite mothers and others in charge of children to call on SATURDAY of this week and look through this Department. It occupies the large well-lighted rooms on the first floor at the rear of the Dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen will be in attendance, and every facility for inspection will be politely accorded.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

FREE CUBA.

HAIL TO THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Welcome, Thrice Welcome, Cuba, Among the Nations of the Earth!!!

The dark portion of the Island is in the hands of the Patriots; the lighter portion is still within the grasp of a brutal occupation.

Length, 600 miles; average breadth, 65 miles; square miles, 47,500, or 32,000,000 acres; population—Spaniards (including army), 100,000; Americans and foreigners, 95,000; Cubans, 865,000 Total—Whites, 1,060,000; reeeolored, 260,000; slaves (and emancipados, fighting with the Patriots), 390,000. Grand total, 1,700,000. Exports, $80,000,000. Imports, $70,000,000. Annual production, $190,000,000. TAX IS ANNUALLY PAID TO SPAIN, $32,500,000!!! Ratio of Spaniards to population, 6 per cent.! Ratio of their robbery to value of production, 25 per cent.!

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Without DISTINCTION OF PARTY, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

To express their sympathy for the NOBLE PATRIOTS OF CUBA IN THEIR HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY, and to concert measures for securing to them POSITIVE AID AND THE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THEIR RIGHTS.

SENOR MORALES LEMUS, and OTHER CUBANS; HON. N. P. BANKS, HON. CARL SCHURZ, HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN, HON. A. K. McCLURE, THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., and other Distinguished Speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

COME all who hate wrong, barbarity, and tyranny. COME all who love LIBERTY. COME and assist in REDEEMING CUBA *from the thraldom of the vilest despotism that ever tortured humanity.*

REMEMBER, CITIZENS, that the patriots of Cuba have proclaimed and enforced EMANCIPATION—they have extirpated SLAVERY—BLACK men and WHITE men—the freedmen and the planters are now brethren in arms, battling shoulder to shoulder for FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

They appeal to us; they invoke the AMERICAN PEOPLE to interpose and stay the bloody hands of the murderous myrmidons of vengeful SPANISH TYRANNY. It is the Macedonian cry, "COME OVER AND HELP US."

Reminding us of our Revolutionary struggle, they say:—

"As you, O great Americans, were some ninety years ago, even so are we now. HELP US AS YOU
"WERE HELPED. NATIONS gave you sympathy, money, arms, shelter in their ports and co-operation
"*long before your freedom was a fixed fact*—when it had yet to be fought out and won on the battle-field.
"POLAND gave you her PULASKI and KOSCIUSKO.
"IRELAND her MONTGOMERY. SCOTLAND her PAUL JONES.
"GERMANY her STEUBEN and DE KALB.
"And FRANCE her BEAUMARCHAIS and LAFAYETTE.
"So to us in our perilous struggle as France and other nations were to you in the days of your bleeding agony and trial. Within the space of six months, with scanty means, but with invincible courage and inexorable will, we have rescued *more than half our lovely land from* HER DESPOILERS.
"WE SHALL TRIUMPH.

"'For Freedom's battle once begun,
"Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
"Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

"And as our own Cuban poet has sung:—

"'Quiero a Cuba, feliz separada
"De esa imbecil nacion de tiranos,
"De esa gente que llaman Hispanos,
"Que nos quieren aun mas degradar.'"

SHALL we, citizens, be deaf to this APPEAL?—SHALL we, the great people of modern times—the world's teachers in all that belongs to HUMANITY and LIBERTY—SHALL WE BE SUPINE *when the woes of the downtrodden ring in our ears?* SHALL we be inert when the fierce duel between DESPOTISM and LIBERTY is convulsing the garden island of the world—almost within our sight—within a few hours' sail from our coast?

ALL OUR HISTORY THUNDERS NO! OUR MISSION is the regeneration of Nations; OUR DUTY—to secure LIBERTY for all men. DESTINY HAS DEDICATED US TO DEFEND, PROTECT) AND PRESERVE HUMAN RIGHTS.

COME, then, AMERICANS, native and naturalized; COME, CITIZENS, without distinction of party, COME with high resolves, COME with the inflexible determination to make CUBA FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

Parquette and Parquette Circle reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.
Tickets free. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, CHESNUT Street, below Tenth, and Needles' Drug Store, corner of TWELFTH and RACE Streets, on this (Wednesday) afternoon. 4 28 3t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
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REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 28

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!
McLEAR & KENDALL,
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Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 20sw26trp

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
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No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1308 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PROCTOR & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21 wfsumrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Fanny Stockton will have a benefit this evening. It should be remembered that the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be represented but five times more in this city.

AT THE WALNUT Shakespeare's historical drama of *Henry IV* will be given this evening, with Mr. J. H. Hackett as "Sir John Falstaff."

A new burlesque by the author of *Ixion*, entitled *The Grecian Maiden; or, The Loves of Sappho and Phaon*, will be given for the first time, with the Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in the leading roles.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Fire Fly*.

On Monday Lotta's new drama of *Pepina* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the comic opera of *Javotte* will be performed this evening, previous to which a comedietta will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN a full ballet troupe, led by the eight *premieres*, will appear this evening, in addition to a great variety of other attractions.

THE PHILADELPHIA OPERA COMPANY, comprising the Misses. Durang, Mr. George Bishop, and other artists, will perform Eichberg's comic opera of *The Doctor of Alcantara* this evening, at the Amateur Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. Those who are interested in the encouragement and development of our home musical talent should be present on this occasion.

THE MILITARY DRAMA of the *Drummer Boy; or, The Battle of Shiloh*, will be repeated this evening at Concert Hall, under the auspices of Post 19, G. A. R., for the benefit of the Soldiers' Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund. This entertainment consists of twelve tableaux, consisting of allegorical representations, camp scenes, battle scenes, Southern prison scenes, etc.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The Richings English Opera Company will commence a season at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, with the opera of *Crown Diamonds*.

On Monday evening, May 10, Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director, will have a benefit, on which occasion Miss Susan Galton will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music as "Arline," in Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl*.

CHOICE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The concert of sacred music to be given by members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and by selected amateurs from our prominent city choirs, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, in the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Newkirk's), deserves special notice. Great preparations are being made to render this concert attractive. Some of the most cultivated musical talent in the city has been enlisted. And it will amply repay any who are fond of such a select evening entertainment to be present. Remember, the church is on Tenth street, below Girard avenue. The Tenth and Eleventh street cars carry to the door.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO JEAN LOUIS.—The grand complimentary testimonial concert to Mr. Jean Louis, tendered by the Mendelssohn Musical Society, comes off at Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening next. From the extensive preparations made it is expected that this concert will eclipse any one of the present season. Fifteen first-class artists will appear, and a grand orchestra has been engaged. Mr. Louis is eminently deserving of a substantial testimonial, and he will receive one.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—Mr. Louis Meyer has opened a new music store at No. 1413 Chesnut street, opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, with an extensive stock of new American and Foreign Music. Mr. Meyer is also agent for the world-renowned Munich Photographs of the Goethe and Schiller Galleries. A visit to his store is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

"HOLD ON! I have a joke worth a *thousand dollars* to you," is a remark made by a patient this morning, who had just taken the gas and had a tooth extracted at Dr. Colton's, No. 737 Walnut street. But before he could tell the joke he had forgotten it.

"GOOD, BETTER, BEST."—Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, early in their business career, demonstrated the possibility of supplying the people with *good* clothing at low prices. And every year they have added to the excellence of their clothes and subtracted from the usual charges. This good work still goes on at Oak Hall, the garments growing "good, better, best," and the prices "low, lower, lowest."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

The bands of music all the time
Played while the Lodges formed in line;
And countless numbers from afar
Came on by steamboat, stage, and car.

The thousands filling up the street,
Dressed in regalia rich and neat;
And in the distance you could hear
The bugles sounding loud and clear.

The line was formed, and soon the street
Re-echoed sounds of many feet;
While shout on shout, and clapping hands,
Soon joined the music of the bands.

Rich banners to the breeze were flung,
As by this mighty host moved on;
And many a widow standing by
Gazed on the sight with tearful eye.

And said, God speed ye, noble men,
Who to the widow's wants attend;
God bless this Order, all will say,
And never will forget this day.
When brothers met, hands clasped they took,
WHERE JOINED IN FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

In CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT-TWENTY-FOUR,
To CHARLES STOKES' famous Clothing Store,
Where clothes of every cut you'll find,
Of every shape, and make, and kind.

The largest stock we always keep,
And we'll sell it very cheap;
So come and welcome, Fellows all,
Both odd and even, on us call,
Under CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn Cough and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

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LADIES' DAY.—It is to be hoped that the ladies will appropriate the day (Saturday) of this week which Mr. John Wanamaker has set apart for their special use, in inspecting his new and extensive stock of boys' clothing. Everybody concedes that in the other departments of his new establishment he has worked wonders in advancing style and standard of clothing, and doubtless just as great an advance has been made by him in this department, which most needs improving. It is a fact that many ladies have been compelled to buy their boys' clothing in New York because they could not find here the style and general character of clothing they desired their sons to wear. They will see that the day for that is past if they will examine the new stock of Mr. Wanamaker.

MOTH-PROOF CHESTS, At PARSON & CO.'s Refrigerator Warehouse, No. 222 Dock street.

SCHOOLEY'S PERFECT Ventilating Refrigerators, At PARSON & CO.'s Old Stand, No. 222 Dock street.

500 WATER COOLERS, Assortment, PARSON & CO.'s Refrigerator Store, No. 222 Dock street.

A SOURCE OF PLEASURE.—It is a source of pleasure when we can recommend a *bona fide* article. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is a credit to its maker, and will be of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. It is particularly good in cases of general debility. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. It is simply the pure juice of the grape made bitter by herbs and roots. Sold by Druggists.

PAINTINGS, MEDALLIONS, ETC.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a fine collection of Modern Oil Paintings, Crystal Medallions, etc., all neatly framed. Sale without reserve.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—
Wanamaker & Brown's, Garibaldis and Bismarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Business Suits, $9 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Melton Suits, $16 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Pants, $6 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Vests, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Clergymen's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Paletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Every-day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Mixed Suits.
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MARRIED.

HENRY—KEEN.—April 26, 1869, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of Frankford M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM GOFORTH HENRY to Miss LYDIA ANN KEEN, both of Eddington, Pa.

POOLE—BUMM.—March 18, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Crowell, JOHN POOLE, Jr., to TERESA R. BUMM, daughter of Mr. John E. Bumm, all of Philadelphia.

STANDRING—LARGE.—On April 17th, 1869, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. HARRY J. STANDRING, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARTHA N. LARGE, of Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

HOOPER.—On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, Mrs. MARY M. HOOPER, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1524 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

HOWARD.—On the 26th instant, SARAH E. HOWARD, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Eli B. Howell, No. 1435 Fawn street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

O'DONNELL.—On the 26th instant, MICHAEL O'DONNELL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 N. Eighteenth street, on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock.

SIBLEY.—On the 27th instant, JOHN SIBLEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion, Pa., near White Hall Station, P. R. R., on Friday next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
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AMERICAN
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ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

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BOOTS AND SHOES
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GENTS' WEAR.
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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 2340 N. NINTH Street.
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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. Corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Second half of Spring Term will begin on MONDAY, April 26.
Names of new pupils may be entered at any time previous to THURSDAY, April 29. 4 16 17 21 24 28

LOUIS MEYER Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his NEW MUSIC STORE, No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET, (Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 32 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

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FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington. Fare 10 cents. Excursion tickets 15 cents.
The swift new steamer S. M. Felton leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 28 wfm3t

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Would take this opportunity of inviting strangers now in the city to their Stock of
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
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SILK POPLINETTES,
SUMMER POPLINS,
With a variety of the NEWEST STYLES of DRESS GOODS, at low prices. Also,
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AT PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $7 PER YARD,
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The First of May Next,
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Most Extraordinary Concentration
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Exhibited in this City.
Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

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BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
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We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
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No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

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Requests the favor of your company to examine specimens of
WOOD HANGINGS,
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This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 3m

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No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK
Spring and Summer Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
FANCY BONNETS,
TRIMMED HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
SATINS AND LACES,
INFANTS' HATS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS,
BLACK AND WHITE NEAPOLITAN HATS,
LATEST.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwth2mrp

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
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JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF OIL PAINTING.

The London *Saturday Review* gives the following notice of the second volume of Sir Charles Eastlake's work:—

By this volume the labor of love which the late lamented President of the Academy undertook, more than twenty years ago, for the cause of his art, is completed. It is possible that the title of the book may give an incorrect idea of its object to a hasty reader—leading him to expect a work of the biographical order, like that which in old days we owe to Vasari, and in our own time to Cavalcaselle. But what Sir Charles Eastlake has here modestly named "materials" are, in truth, the history of oil-painting as an art, from the earliest period to the days of Reynolds and Gainsborough. He is not ostensibly engaged with the biography of artists, nor with the national influences which formed their style and prescribed their subjects, nor with their individual powers of treating them. His aim is throughout to trace the gradual steps by which oil-colors superseded colors of a more perishable or less effective nature, and were then elaborated into the magnificent art of which the lords paramount were Van Eyck and Bellini, Titian and Veronese, Correggio and Rubens, Rembrandt and Velasquez. We might easily lengthen this imperial list, but what a purple splendor there is about it as it stands! Like an enumeration of famous landscapes, what visions of glow and glory does it call up! But we have given it, not with any wish to dwell upon these alluring topics, but simply to convey to our readers a true impression of the importance and interest of the subject dealt with in these volumes. For, by virtue of the unity which always exists, not only between the nature and character of the artist and his work, but also between the executive and the mental elements of it, the leading pictorial qualities of the great oil-painters are involved in the history which professes, as its dominant idea, to record their technical processes. This is especially true of the volume before us, which turns much less than did the first volume in the rudimentary efforts and old traditionary methods of the early oil-painters. As the color system of each leading artist in his turn is described, we have with it a description of his style and place in the world of art—the force and purity of the Van Eycks, and of Bellini and his contemporaries; the glowing tenderness of Perugino; the intensity and more than microscopic refinement of Leonardo da Vinci; the calm range and equable senatorial splendor of Titian; the mysterious imagination of Rembrandt; the *correggiescity* of Correggio. Thus what at first sight seems a rather limited subject turns out, when duly handled, to be one of the highest interest to all who have any real care for art. And it does not appear an exaggerated statement if we say that Sir Charles has here given us a legacy hardly inferior in value to that which England owes to his untiring exertions in the National Collection.

There is something, it seems to us, eminently characteristic of Englishmen (and eminently characteristic, it may be added, of the distinguished author), in the scheme of the book, as here set forth. We often hear now, with an iteration which would be tedious were it not so graceful, so lively, and so discursive, of the Englishman's practical helplessness and theoretical incapacity when compared with the style in which people manage things in France or Germany. And certainly the scheme of this book does appear small in comparison with the vast pretensions of such a writer as M. Taine, in his recent essays on the Italian and Flemish schools. The one starts from oils and resins; the other from the conformation of the country, the races who have inhabited it from primeval times, and the whole course of its subsequent history. Sir Charles aims at showing the little steps by which the employment of certain "vehicles" led the artists on to form their style: M. Taine professes to account for the genius and works of Hemling or Rubens by laws which compelled their appearance, and governed their hands by an irresistible fatality. And M. Taine's book leaves one with the impression of a clever writer who has never once had a glimpse of his subject, and in whose essay it is the least portion which bears reference either to what the painters aimed at or to the merit of their work—art, in his history, being truly *minima pars sui*; whilst in the other, beside the exhaustive treatment of the technicalities which the author undertakes to investigate, all that he has included, in his progress, upon the style and value of the artists has that peculiar authority which belongs to the careful judgments of a painter upon his own profession. The same contrast holds good in respect to the style of the two writers—Taine sparkling, cold, too clever for confidence, untouched by the soul of his subject, and hence never touching the reader's; Eastlake temperate, chaste, keeping always within the phrase rather than exceeding measure, yet rising with the occasion to a certain sedate and impressive eloquence when he describes those works of which no one but the artist himself can adequately feel the amazing and unapproachable excellences.

The volume opens with a name which, even after the lapse of six centuries, no one who has loved and felt with the greatest of the Italian poets can write without a certain emotion. The chapel in S. Maria Nuova at Florence, founded by Folco Portinari, father to Dante's "Beatrice," was the place which the taste of a descendant and namesake of Folco, some hundred and fifty years afterwards, converted into what one may call the first collection of oil-paintings seen in Italy. Sir Charles traces this innovation to the commercial connections which the Portinari family had with Northwestern Europe. Besides importing Flemish pictures, they appear to have shown attention to Antonello of Messina, the painter who still preserves the traditional credit of introducing the new process into the South. Italy, probably for nearly two thousand years (if the Etruscan tomb-pictures date so far back), had been satisfied with methods in painting which generally employed water as the diluent of the colors. And the climate of the sub-Apennine districts was, in truth, just sufficiently free from dampness and liberal in light to render "fresco" and "tempera," in their many varieties, possible. Yet, even there, no one who now visits the country can fail to observe that an exceptionally favorable building and rarely found conditions of careful guardianship are essential to prolong the life of a fresco for any period which a serious artist might rationally desire. As we read that England is within, but only just within, the "wheat-growing circle," so we may say of Italy and her famous frescoes. One must descend to Sicily, or Greece, or Egypt to find a climate genuinely propitious to that delicate but delightful art. Only here and there a Giotto's chapel at Padua, a Monasterio Maggiore for Luini, perhaps a Vatican ceiling for Michael Angelo—makes one feel, by the contrast of its accidental preservation, how precarious was that method to which so much of genius and so much of history was entrusted. Hence (irrespectively of the peculiar technical merits possessed by oil color in depth and fusion of tint, truth united with force of tone, and facility in correction and finish), there is no cause for wonder that the Italians, although a race singularly conservative by instinct, rapidly adopted the novel and more durable method. Soon, says Vasari, "people crowded with enthusiasm to see this new and more real perfection, deeming that nothing could ever surpass it." And surpassed it certainly has not been; though the enthusiasm might have been abated had the ills that oil painting, in its turn, is heir to—the cracked surface, the fugitive tint, the rich brown rustiness, dear to the connoisseur, the ravages of the sun and the cleaner—been foreseen by the eyes which looked on Francia and Perugino in the glory of their first freshness.

After noticing the beginnings of the art in Italy, Sir Charles recapitulates the practice of the Flemings, and then proceeds to notice its gradual development at the hands of Lorenzo di Credi, Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, Francia, Raffaelle, the Frate, Andrea del Sarto, and other Florentines. He then treats on Correggio in a very full and interesting chapter, concluding the treatise with a general sketch of those famous "Venetian methods" which have been the delight and wonder of all subsequent oil painters, and the *ignis fatuus* to many. We may conjecture that, had life been spared, the author would have also examined the chief Venetian painters; nor is there any subject on which his patient observation and exquisite taste would have been more profitably or pleasantly employed. It is to be hoped that some of the notes on pictures observed during Eastlake's journeys may supply this hiatus, should the affectionate care which has given us this volume judge it proper to publish them. A short series of essays, mostly directed to technical details, closes the volume. They contain the fruits of a singularly precise and varied experience, and would, we should think, if illustrated by practical experiments, form an admirable basis for a course of lectures to the students of the Academy. Such lessons of practice are particularly desirable in England, whose artists are in no danger of suffering by an excess of that formal routine teaching which has elsewhere brought schools of art to a dead level of academic monotony.

With one extract, which we choose because it involves few technical details, we close our notice of the most important essay on art which the English press has given us for many years:—

"In the application of fresco-painting to architecture, the practice of Correggio differed widely from that of preceding masters; his innovations in this department may be exemplified by comparing his cupolas with the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, by Michael Angelo. That great painter, though a master of foreshortening, has not, in the instance referred to, supposed his figures to be *above* the eye, but *opposite* to it, so that they are still intelligible when seen in any other situation, as, for example, in an engraving; Correggio, on the other hand, in his cupolas, always aimed at producing the perspective appearance of figures above the eye; and the violent foreshortening which is the consequence renders his figures unsatisfactory except in their original situation, and when seen from below, where their effect must at first have been marvellous. But, after all, if the object of art be to meet the impressions of nature by corresponding representation, it is evident that foreshortening on ceilings or cupolas, as it necessarily presents the human figure and all objects in a mode absolutely foreign to our experience, must, more or less, depart from the plain end of imitation, and can only excite wonder at the artist's skill. It remains to observe that the foreshortenings which Correggio has introduced in his cupolas are, in most cases, incompatible with all but a general expression in the features, as the heads are almost always represented as if seen from below. All nobler objects were thus overlooked in the pursuit of a favorite excellence, and Correggio ever sought the attributes of perspective opposed to qualities of the mere surface; * * * to pierce in appearance the surface of a cupola with ascending figures, notwithstanding the amazing difficulty of the undertaking, was an enterprise quite to his taste."

Aboriginal Relics.

DISCOVERIES AT THE BIG MOUND IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"Some very rare relics, interesting to the antiquarians, and which may serve to throw light on the origin of the unknown race entombed in the Big Mound, have been discovered by the workmen now engaged in levelling that ancient landmark with the grade of Broadway. On Thursday a skeleton was exhumed, which, from the ornaments found in connection, must have been that of a former chief of considerable distinction. Two large conch shells, which most probably came from the gulf, and an innumerable lot of beads and discs, formed out of shells, were found beside the skeleton. But most nteresting of all were two plates of copper, exactly similar in design, and which were carved out by some ancient artisan to represent the face of an animal or man. The nose is greatly prolonged, and more nearly resembles the beak of a bird than the proboscis of a man or animal. The eyes and mouth are distinctly observable, but with the extraordinary beak the effigy has the appearance of a caricature. The carving, though rude in design, is expressive. The length of the masque from the top of the forehead to the chin is about two inches, while the breadth across the region of the eyes is one inch and a half.

"The copper plates are about the thickness of a tablespoon. The metal was corroded with rust and verdigris. On the upper portion of both specimens are two ear-shaped notches, resembling those on arrow-heads; and in the centre, between the notches, a slit was cut about half an inch in length, evidently intended for the purposes of attachment, as ornamental appendages. They may have been used as ear jewels, which supposition is confirmed from the fact that they were found lying on both sides of a skull, and underneath each was found a large sized stone head, perforated through the longer axis. The graves in which the copper ornaments were found were about twenty-five feet below the original surface of the mound, and from the discoveries already made there appears to have been a large number buried in a line running north and south, and extending across the eastern slope of the mound.

"The question arises, To what race did these remains belong? Did they belong to the age of bronze, or to that undefined period of time assigned to the ancient mound builders? They had the same customs as the modern Indian tribes of burying their dead in certain general localities. It is to be regretted that the skulls have not been taken out more perfect, so as to ascertain their cranial developments. According to Dr. Morton, the mean internal capacity of the skulls of the mound-builders is eighty-five cubic inches, while that of the American Indian is eighty-two. Accordingly, a few average skulls put to the above test ought to settle the point whether they belonged to the modern Indian type or those jolly old prehistoric occupants of this country known as the mound-builders."

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held in Office No. 10, of their building, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of a President, Treasurer, and eight Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL L. WARD, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1869. 4 24 4t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

4 2 2m

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.

The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.

One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 3 27 14 28

SPECIAL NOTICES

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

SACRED CONCERT AT THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue), on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869, at 8 o'clock, by members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and distinguished amateurs of city choirs. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 821 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Proceeds for the benefit of the church. 4 27 3t

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place in CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, in which MADAM DROOP, the charming vocalist of Washington, will appear.

Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Piano the celebrated fantasia from "Faust," by Liszt, and in connection with Mr. MASSAH WARNER, will give the overture to "WILLIAM TELL."

Mr. MASSAH WARNER will also perform the prelude in C b, by S. BACH, on the organ.

Vocal selections will be given from the works of Rossini, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Pacini, and Costa. The whole combining to make this Concert one of more than ordinary excellence.

Tickets can be had of W. C. EWING, No. 715 CHESNUT Street, or at the Music Stores. The entire amount of the proceeds will be given to the Church. 4 26 4t

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

4 7 18t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp

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Manufacture and supply the trade, from MAINE to CALIFORNIA, with the justly celebrated

ROUND END COLLARS,

BOZ and DORE.

Strangers in the city and residents of Philadelphia who wish Ease and Comfort at the neck, and who desire to be genteelly dressed, are recommended to give these collars a trial.

To be had at all the principal retail men's furnishing stores. 4 24 4t

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27]

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All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

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PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND BRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

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Daily receiving new goods from auction sales and other sources.

5000 yards Plaid and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
3000 yards Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, fine qualities, 25, 30, 33, 35, 37½, 50, 62½c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
5000 yards Piques, very cheap.
White Brilliants, 25, 31, 37½c. per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS!

Marseilles Quilts, very cheap, at $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7, $8, up to $12.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Nursery Diaper and Apron Bird-eye.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2 12½, $2 25, $2 35, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 a yard.
Several new lots of mixed Poplins, 33, 35, 37½, and 45c. a yard.
Silk mixed Poplins, small figure, 80c. a yard; worth $1.
Stripe Poplins, 25c. a yard; cost 28c. to import.
Stripe Percales, Stripe Delaines, and Stripe Alpaca Lustres.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 65, 75, and 90c. a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
5000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings; Magic Ruffings; Sandringham Ruffings; Coventry Ruffings; Daisy Trimmings and Marseilles Trimmings. [4 3 swf]

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LINEN STORE,

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

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Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF

4 21 wfm2mrp CLARK & EVANS.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

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BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.

Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.

Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.

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WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE STETSON HOUSE,

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$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila 2 6 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below Chesnut.

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Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

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Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANK DE SILVER, DECEASED.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON T. DE SILVER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor. 4 23 fmw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM STOPPERAN vs. EMMA M. STOPPERAN. September Term, 1868. No. 43. In Divorce.

To Emma M. Stopperan:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decree l in this case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FREDERICK DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant. 3 21wth4t*

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,172,388 86
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,945,509 96
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	$92,783 00	
National Bank Notes	27,513 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,800 10	
Premiums	9,255 00	
Due from other Banks	502,308 43	
		938,498 53
Expenses and Taxes		23,880 31
Total		$2,907,888 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,413,129 66
Profit and Loss	77,259 04
Total	$2,907,888 70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 23fmwst

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Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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ALL FOOLS' DAY.

BY CHARLES DICKENS, JR.

Why the First of April should have been specially devoted to the service of All Fools is not very clear. That all fools should have a day set apart for their especial honor is reasonable and intelligible enough, there are so many of them, and they fill occasionally positions of so much dignity and importance: but for what special reason the First of April should have been chosen as the fête day of fools is a very doubtful point. The Hindoos from time immemorial have had their fools commemoration, the feast of Hull, on the thirty-first of March, and it would certainly appear as if there ought to be some legendiary reason for this particular time being so generally selected. History and tradition, however, are alike silent on the subject. The French (a Frenchman is nothing if not daring) dash boldly into etymological vagaries, and have pretended, by a somewhat forced perversion, to derive their *poisson d'Avril*, anglice, April Fool, from *parsion d'Avril*. The Encyclopédie des Bons Gens, however, while offering this explanation for the consideration of such of its readers as may be credulous enough to believe it, cautiously expresses its opinion that it is not worth much, and propounds another solution of its own.

This story has it, that a prince of the house of Lorraine, confined in one of Louis the Thirteenth's prisons, made his escape on the first of April by swimming across the moat, and is accordingly commemorated as a *poisson d'Avril* to this day. Why this should be so is not very clear, inasmuch as the jailors, and not the prince, would have been the April fools on the occasion. A later version of the same story would appear to be the correct one. Here the prince and his wife, escaping in the disguise of peasants on the first of April, were recognized by a servant-maid as they were passing out of the castle gates. She immediately made for the guard-room, giving the alarm to a sentinel by the way, but, unfortunately for her, though happily for the fugitives, although she may have forgotten that it was All Fools' day the soldiers on guard had not. The information was treated with the utmost contempt, the soldiers declining to be made game of, and while the royal prison-breakers got clear off, it is said that the luckless informer was soundly buffeted by the guard for her ill-timed jocularity. This version of the story, however, goes to prove nothing beyond the fact that the custom of making April Fools was well known in the time of Louis the Thirteenth, but in no wise accounts for the curious expression, *poisson d'Avril*. The swimming story explains the fish, but leaves one to believe that the incident was not the origin of the dedication of the first of April to fools. Shakespeare, who photographs all the customs of his time with strict fidelity, nowhere mentions April Fools, although he delights in fools in general: there can be little doubt that, had the custom existed, Shakespeare would have somewhere alluded to it. His only mention of the First of April marks a tragic incident, for King John is informed,

"the first of April died
Your noble mother."

On the other hand, it seems difficult to believe that "Malvolio" was not an April Fool. The plot devised for the discomfiture of the pompous steward is most excellent April fooling. It proceeds more by implication than by direct assertion; the cross-gartering has the ring of the true hoax. Unfortunately in this case, the "O You April Fool!" when the joke had run its course, was rather hard and cruel, and more like a very bitter practical joke than a merry conceit. The damp straw and the metaphysics of the supposititious Sir Topas the curate, were rather severe penalties for the poor man who, after all, had only been taken in by an excellently contrived piece of deceit.

No April fooling should result in physical pain. Such a state of things degrades it to the level of the lowest form of miscalled fun ever devised by malicious mortals, the practical joke, a villanous piece of business which is not considered complete unless the patient is damaged in person or in property.

Neither should he be held as a true April Fool, and derided accordingly, who is taken in by an assertion, a mere statement of non-existent facts.

To stop in the street a lady fresh from her toilet, and to say, "Madam, you have a black spot on your face," when, in point of fact, there is no such black, is merely a mendacious impertinence. When, under such circumstance, the handkerchief is raised to remove the offending blot, the ungallant cry of "April Fool" is entirely out of place. The victim has merely trustingly believed, not reading aright the deceitful nature of her interlocutor, and is no fool, not even an April Fool, for that. But to address the lady with a horrified expression, and to say, "Excuse me, madam, but you have something on your face!" to be answered, "On my face! where? what?" and, with a smile of gratified triumph, to reply, "Your nose, madam—this is the First of April!" is to retail one of the oldest and most complete "sells" appropriate to the day.

The Washing of the Lions at the Tower, if brought to the notice of the intended fool by some such card as "Admit the bearer to view the washing of the lions on the First of April, 1869, at twelve precisely," is, if swallowed with an easy and unsuspicious credulity, an excellent way to manufacture your *poisson d'Avril*, and has indeed been more than once adopted on a grand scale and with distinguished success. You must be careful, however, not to season this fish with the sauce of assertion; you must by no means venture on any statement that the lions will absolutely and positively be washed. Similarly, to induce any one to visit Trafalgar Square, on the first of April, by a distinct assertion that the statue of Lord Nelson would descend from his column with the aid of his coil of rope, would merely be the triumph of reckless and unblushing mendacity over sheer stupidity. On the other hand, by dexterous hint and innuendo, to persuade the fool to take a special room at Morley's to view certain extraordinary lights not actually specified, would fulfil the conditions of the festival, and the landing of such a fish would be a just cause of satisfaction to the April angler.

The old fashioned schoolboy tricks were good in this respect. You were sent to the cobbler's for strap oil; you were not told anything as to the nature of the article, neither, indeed, were you actually informed that the cobbler sold it. If, therefore, your unassisted reasoning powers were not sufficient to lead you, first to inquiry, and ultimately to discovery, that you were a fool, and richly merited the application of strap which it was the cobbler's pleasure to administer. It should be obvious, again, to the meanest capacity that pigeon's milk is not an article in common domestic use, and he who is fool enough to go fetch it deserves to be treated accordingly.

Harder and more malicious is the conventional deception of the Scotch April Fool. The selected sacrifice, deluded by false promises, is persuaded to take a letter, and if also a heavy parcel so much the better, to a distant joker. Arriving, he presents his credentials, which are gravely received and opened. The letter, as the recipient well knows will be the case, contains the simple words, "Hunt the gowk another mile;" and the gowk, or ninny, is accordingly persuaded to continue on his bootless errand for another mile, and yet another, by successive wags, until he either gives in from sheer fatigue, or becomes with disgust aware of the real state of things.

Such proceedings as these should be condemned, if for no other reason, for their short-sightedness, inasmuch as the gowk, who in the nature of things must, in the first instance, be of a confiding and easy nature, will probably, soured by his bitter experience, become suspicious and churlish, and strongly averse to running of errands, and to putting himself out of the way to oblige his neighbor.

Too much care cannot be employed in the selection of a fool, or gowk, as it occasionally happens that immediate and painful physical vengence is wreaked upon the incautious joker. For instance, when you meet John rattling along, big with conscious pride at the neatness of his equipage, and salute him with "Hi! sir, your wheel," it is well, when the unconscious butt pulls up abruptly, with the startled cry, "Eh! what? What's the matter with my wheel?"—it is well, I say, to remember, before completing your jest, that a cut from a whip-lash is not pleasant, and can be administered occasionally from very unexpected distances. London street boys have a fine appreciation of this prudent policy. They fly from before the fool without even waiting to observe the effect they have produced. It is true that, under these circumstances, the wag loses half the pleasure of his joke; but discretion is, no doubt, in these matters the better part of valor, and critical contemplation cannot always be enjoyed with impunity. But it is, at all times, sufficient satisfaction to the London street boy to know that he has succeeded in making himself thoroughly disagreeable and obnoxious.

How aggravating he can be, he himself is scarcely able to appreciate. He wants the finer sense to know how painful is the position of an April Fool, especially if proclaimed to be so publicly. And a painful and degraded position it is. For what can you do? No man really likes a joke at his own expense, even when it happens to be a good one; but to be taken in by some stale old first-of-April street-slang, is exasperating to the last degree. You are sold. The hoaxer is off with an exulting chuckle, and an exulting whoop of triumph, down the next street; you look hastily round to see if your discomfiture has been noted by the public, and are gratified to observe that a sweep, a bricklayer, a shoeblack, and several dirty little children are in ecstacies of appreciation, while even the policeman who is saunteringby allows the muscles of his face to relax from their official sternness, and treats himself to a smile at your expense. You feel as if for the rest of the day you would be a marked man, with April Fool inscribed in legible characters upon you. But there is absolutely nothing whatever to be done. No consciousness of intellectual superiority, no moral contempt for the grinning vulgar, will avail you in this strait. You have been made an April Fool. Sheepish you feel; sheepish you needs must look. If it so happen that the offending boy is not quick enough in making good his retreat, and if, haply, you are befriended by fortune to the extent of being able to avenge your wrongs by a good bang with your umbrella, then, and only then, you will have the best of it, and may go on your way rejoicing and with deliberate step. In the other event it is better to conceal your mortification with the best imitation of a smile you can muster, and to make off as fast as possible. It makes so very much difference whether the laugh is on your side or no.

No one but the genuine Londoner can know how intensely and cruelly aggravating the London boy can be; and I feel sure that the artist who drew an April fool cut, which appeared in *Punch* some years back (to the best of my recollection it was Mr. Tenniel), must have seen in London streets the incident he illustrated. A gentleman, adorned with moustaches, of unnatural symmetry—moustaches, by the way, were not so universal then as now—is walking with a charming young lady, presumably the girl of his heart. A terrible boy accosts him with, "Hi! captain! There's one of your moustaches dropped off!" The nervous raising of the hand to the lip produced by the terrible consciousness of the reality of the danger, is followed by the fatal "Yah! April fool!" The young lady's suspicions are evidently excited, and it is difficult to imagine a more painfully embarrassing situation than that of the unwilling hero of the scene. This hoax, although not exactly corresponding to the canons laid down in the earlier portion of this treatise, is, nevertheless, in its way, a very perfect specimen.

It is just as well not to attempt to make April Fools of those in authority; it is advisable, indeed, to avoid any appearance of such an attempt. This truth must, after a time, have become sufficiently plain to the French lady of whom a well-known April Fool story is told. This personage, who, it must be confessed, appears to have been no better than she should have been, was accused of stealing a watch, and stoutly denied the charge. In especial she was very positive in her statements that the watch could in no way be found at her lodgings, and earnest in her request that some one might be sent to search them. The magistrate, ungallant enough to doubt this assertion, despatched, after some hesitation, an officer to search accordingly. The precaution was presently justified by the return of the messenger bearing the missing property. This was an awkward situation; but, the lady nothing daunted, and remembering that the day was the first of April, burst into a well-feigned fit of laughter, and, loudly proclaiming the excellence of the joke, derided the tipstaff and magistrate as veritable *poissons d'Avril*. The magistrate, however, who was evidently a prosaic sort of person, did not see it, and intimating that all was fish that came to his net, sent the unlucky joker to jail until the next first of April, to meditate on the obtuseness of officials, and the advisability of suiting your jokes to your company.

So long-lived are customs attached to particular days, that it is very probable that April Fools, together with Guy Fawkes and Jack in the Green will survive through many generations, although the observances of the day may be more or less modified by special circumstances. At any rate, the idea of an April Fool is at the present day so strong, that he would be a bold man who would start any enterprise on the First of April, and to be married on that day would call down all sorts of jeers on the heads of the devoted couple. In this latter case the jokers could appeal to the precedent, and to an important precedent too. The most famous marriage recorded to have taken place on All Fools' day was that of Napoleon the First and Maria Louisa, which cannot be looked upon as an instance of successful matrimonial speculation. It seems singular that Napoleon, well-knowing how fatal in French estimation is the power of ridicule, should have laid himself open to the ill-natured jokes of the Parisian farceurs on an occasion of so much importance to himself and his dynasty.

Timour the Tartar is said to have died on the First of April. No, young gentlemen, who only know this warrior in his penny plain and twopence colored phase, I am not making April Fools of you. Some of the authorities really assert that the great Tamerlane finished his career on all All Fools' day. Of course the authorities differ. They would scarcely be authorities if they did not, and as to such a date as this, contradiction is obviously proper, if only to keep up the character of the day.

A French writer on All Fools' day, who had evidently been much maltreated by the wags, waxes excessively bitter as to the "mauvaises plaisanteries" in vogue, for which he predicts early extinction, and takes refuge in a piece of gastronomic advice. "Du reste," he says, "le vrai poisson d' Avril, c'est le maquereau." He must have forgotten the salmon.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

—Colonel T. Bigelow Lawrence bequeathed to the Boston Athenæum his valuable collection of armor and ancient and modern arms.

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Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 8:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered avenue. No. 228 South Delaware

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate estations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11§ General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having

BUTLER.

He Thinks Abbott "Had Better Let Sprague Alone."

In an interview between a correspondent and General Butler, in Washington, the conversation turned to the "late onpleasantness" between Sprague and Abbott. Said Butler:—

Abbott had better let Sprague alone. If he supposes Sprague is a coward, he will find himself very much mistaken. Sprague has plenty of pluck. In fact, you know, it was Sprague's pluck that caused his quarrel with Burnside. Sprague wanted him to make an attack on the enemy, which Burnside refused, and it was that which made Sprague so much vexed. Sprague will fight. There is no doubt about that. And he knows what he is about, too.

Correspondent—Then you are not one of those who believe he is crazy?

Butler—Crazy! Bless you, no. He knows very well what he is about. He wants to organize a new party and place himself at the head of the workingmen of the country. That's what he is after. He is earnest, too, in what he says; and believes it all. All reformers have been set down as crazy, and Sprague cannot expect to escape that charge any more than those who have gone before him.

Correspondent—Well, but don't you think some of his speeches are curiously put together?

Butler—Oh, of course they are. Sprague is not a speaker. He hasn't been accustomed to making speeches, and it would bother almost any man at first to get up in the Senate of the United States to make speeches. He experiences the natural embarrassments of all novices on such occasions. That is the explanation, I take it.

Hoping to draw him out on Grant, I said something about the havoc the cares of office had already made with the *mens et corpus* of the little President.

Butler—Grant has made just this mistake—he supposed that one man could run this Government. He started with the notion that he could get along without advising with any one. Like all men who have had that notion before, he finds that it cannot be done, and the consequence will be that he will fall into the hands of somebody who will run the Government for him.

This was about as much as I could get out of him on the Grant question, and therefore I proceeded to another matter.

Correspondent—What are your views, General, of the present position of the Alabama claims? This question seemed to please him better than any that I had asked before. Laying back in his chair, and running his hand over his bald head and massive brow in rapid succession, he answered:—

"The question pending between this country and Great Britain known as the Alabama claims, but which involves in fact the conduct of the English Government during the Rebellion, does not seem to me to be in a very satisfactory condition for settlement."

SUE MUNDY.

An Eventful History—The Career of a Noted Female Guerilla.

From the Detroit Post.

Nearly every pleasant day pedestrians on our principal avenues pass a dark-eyed brunette, of medium size, a plump figure, and richly dressed. In the early spring of 1861 Sue Kiteradge, a lovely girl, just returned from boarding-school, lived upon her father's plantation in one of the rural districts of Kentucky, that hung in a balance, uncertain whether to risk her fate with the new "Confederacy," or hang back. Sue was seventeen, a frequent visitor at the adjoining plantation of Mr. Mundy, an old gentleman whose wife and son, a young man, composed a happy family.

One day a company of Union cavalry rode down upon the place, plundered the premises, carried off the valuables, burned the residence, and finally slaughtered the parents, who were defending their own fireside, laying waste the country in their track, and leaving young Mundy and Sue orphans indeed. Young Mundy was at last aroused, and while being carried off a prisoner no word escaped his lips but "Sue." When asked his name, he replied "Sue," probably the effects of a disordered brain. His linen being examined, the indelible name of "Mundy" was found, and ever after he was known as "Sue Mundy," the constant terror of Union citizens and soldiers in that section.

After being released on parole, he immediately returned and interred the charred remains of his own parents, as well as the body of Mr. K. Taking a solemn and fearful oath of vengeance, and accompanied by Sue, who was now without home or friends in this wide world, he started for a neighboring camp of bushwhackers or guerillas, where he was received with open arms, and was soon promoted to the office of commander of the force, while Sue, disguised and passing by the name of "Kit"—an abbreviation of Kiteradge—proved invaluable as a spy, a fearless rider, and of undoubted bravery. Kit, after serving nearly two years as spy and general planner for the band, found her health failing. Disguised, and armed with the highest testimonials, she succeeded in securing a position on the staff of General Cleburne, the hardest fighting Irishmen in the Rebel army.

This position she held, doing her duty like a man, until the battle of Atlanta, July 12, 1864, in which Pat. Cleburne was killed. Returning to her youthful hero and his band, she again revelled in the carnival of blood, and though her evil spirit was willing, the flesh was weak, and Kit was again transferred to duty at Andersonville. Prisoners who have shared the hospitality of that celebrated camp will perhaps remember a short, stout, and muscular lieutenant, with flashing black eyes, a face smooth as a maiden's, and cruel as though a fiend incarnate lurked within. This was Sue Kiteradge, the amiable young boarding-school miss, the cheerful companion, the once wealthy heiress, the beautiful maiden and firm friend of young Mundy, whose life to her was dearer than her own. Sue Mundy and a part of his band were captured and tried by court-martial. Kit was present during the whole trial, and used her greatest influence, but of no avail. Sue Mundy was convicted and hung at Louisville, Ky., in March, 1865. The flowing hair still hung about his shoulders, and when his youthful corpse was taken down and laid in his narrow bed, the bleeding and broken heart of Sue Kiteradge was buried with it; and now, a wanderer on the face of the earth, homeless and friendless, she lives without hope of heaven or mercy, forsaken and dishonored, and cast away.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Stole a Vest—Suspected of Larceny—A Curb-stone Thief—Dishonest Children—Throwing Rocks—A Barker in Trouble—Flourishing a Revolver.

—Abraham Hill went into Hannis' clothing store, on North Second street, and, after looking over the stock, decamped with a vest. He was caught while on the run, and was subsequently bound over for trial.

—John Shield made his appearance at Third and Brown streets yesterday with two wagon cushions, which he was attempting to dispose of at an unusually low figure. Alderman Kerr has held him for a further hearing, believing that he had stolen the articles.

—William Bradley Rea was arrested yesterday at Almond street wharf. The city has a quantity of curb-stone located on this wharf, a quantity of which has been stolen daily. Yesterday the prisoner was captured while taking it away without authority. Alderman Titternary sent him to prison.

—Elizabeth Dickson and Ann Jane Hyde live with the mother of the latter at No. 2029 Wood street. They were yesterday held by Alderman Pancoast for stealing a lot of bed clothing which belonged to the old lady.

—James Roper was taken into custody yesterday, in Levant street, for throwing rocks. He had a club, with which he was threatening people who passed along. Alderman Carpenter committed him to prison.

—Lurzenous Jacobs is a barker for a clothing store at Second and South streets. Yesterday he was endeavoring to inveigle a countryman into the shop. Country didn't want to go, and Jacobs insisted and used a little extra force, which was construed into an assault and battery. The barker was sent below by Alderman Carpenter.

—Daniel Henry was at Front and Laurel streets yesterday, full of rum. He had a revolver which he was flourishing around to the consternation of the citizens. A policemen arrested him and took him before Alderman Eggleton, who bound him over to answer.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Three Persons Severely Burned.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon the clothes of Mrs. Brophy, residing at No. 1207 Alder street, Twentieth ward, took fire while she was removing a loaf of bread from the stove. In the attempt to extinguish the flames, Bridget Brophy, Edward Brophy, and Johanna Roach were severely burned about the face, body, and hands. Miss Roach is supposed to be in a dying condition.

A CARD FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER.—We have received and give place to the following communication:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Some papers to-day publish an article from the New York *Sun*, in which it is said that Mr. John Russell Young fleeced me of $1000. This is wholly untrue. Never, directly or indirectly, did I loan money to that gentleman or any one on his account, or at his request or instance.

Such is my respect for him and his abilities that I would be happy at any time to give him any help if he required it. Mr. John D. Stockton, a friend, for whom I have a great regard, did twice or three times during the past six months borrow from three hundred to one thousand dollars of me, but has always promptly repaid it within a few days, and he has not owed me for a long time.

He always borrowed on his own account, and not on account of any other. This I would not now mention, but he states so himself in his paper to-day, and the article in the *Sun* asserts that I had been fleeced by Mr. Young for the *Morning Post*.

I will conclude by saying that my loans were those of friendship; and I was then too glad, as I will again be too glad, thus to help a worthy, upright young gentleman in the honest pursuit of an honest living.

I am respectfully,

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1869.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon today, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., William A. J. Fiss and John R. Porter had a hearing upon the charge of not keeping their books according to the law as prescribed for manufacturers of tobacco.

D. P. Southworth sworn—Am a Supervisor of Internal Revenue; in January last I visited defendants' place, No. 421 North Second street; they were engaged in the manufacture of tobacco; they had a printed book according to the prescribed form, in which were no entries of any kind; they had been in business since the preceding September; then they entered their bond; at the time of my visit they were actually engaged in the manufacture of the tobacco; I saw no other book.

Defendants were held in $1000 bail each.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—Scipio Price, colored, was charged at the Central Station this afternoon with robbing the residence of Mr. Badger, on Pine street, above Broad, of several articles of wearing apparel, on Sunday evening last. The prisoner admitted having committed the theft, and was sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

A. Barron was held to answer the charge of the larceny of a package containing a lot of clothing and a twenty dollar note, which had been delivered in mistake by the driver of an Adams Express wagon.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Hon. C. C. Burleigh, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on the fifteenth amendment in the Camden Court House, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Burleigh has the reputation of being an able and eloquent orator, and we anticipate a large meeting. Senator Bettle, ex-Senator Scovel, and Hon. Henry J. Bonsall are expected to speak.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.—On May 30 the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will decorate the graves of their fallen comrades in the various cemeteries and burial grounds in the city. To Post 8 has been assigned Glenwood Cemetery, where about 800 soldiers were interred. This organization solicit donations in the shape of flowers and wreaths, which may be left at the Spring Garden Hall on Saturday, May 29.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—An attempt was made last night to enter the grocery store of John Sandown, at Otis and Thompson streets, Eighteenth ward, but the thieves were frightened off without obtaining any booty.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—At 6 o'clock this morning Mary Long, aged ten years, residing in Gerden street, above Gaul, Twenty-fifth ward, was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire from the kitchen stove. The little sufferer was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

FELL IN THE STREET.—Thomas Foley, of Conshohocken, was picked up at Ninth and Green streets, at 1 o'clock this morning, in an unconscious state. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where he still lies in a precarious situation.

IMMENSE TRAVEL.—The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company on the day of the Odd Fellows' celebration carried over 19,000 passengers.

FOUND IN AN INSENSIBLE CONDITION.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Peter Burton was found in an insensible condition, in Water street, below Chesnut. He was taken to the Third District Station, where he died in a short time.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the warehouse of Grover & Brenkman, at No. 209 Pear street, was slightly damaged by fire.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Daniel Tinn, aged fourteen years, fell through the hatchway of Elton & Co.'s leather store, No. 434 N. Third street, fracturing his leg, and otherwise injuring himself.

SAD ACCIDENT.—This morning, James Hasmond had his arm partially cut off by a circular saw at Wright's umbrella factory, Market street, west of Third. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—On Monday evening, May 3, Captain Harris will deliver a free lecture at Concert Hall upon the topic "Not Accounted for on the Roll." Republicans are particularly invited to be present.

ERRATUM.—In the notice, yesterday, of the establishment of Elliott & Dunn, the fact that the fireproof safe was the Marvin patent was unintentionally omitted.

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.

JOHN LINERD,

3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS!

ARCH STREET

Carpet Warehouse.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

EVERYBODY SAYS

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

Carpets and Mattings,

Of Rich and Elegant Designs.

What everybody says must be true.

3 19 fmw3mrp

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. JEAN LOUIS.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY
Will tender a grand
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
To their Leader,
MR. JEAN LOUIS,
MR. JEAN LOUIS,
MR. JEAN LOUIS,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1869.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1869.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1869.
FIFTEEN FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES
Will appear.
THE CHORUS of the MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The Concert will be
SACRED, CLASSICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS, and will be
THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT of the SEASON.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be had at the Society's office, No. 1413 Chesnut street (Louis Meyer's Music Store), and William H. Boner & Co. No. 1102 Chesnut street, from members of the Society, and Mr. Jean Louis, No 921 Filbert st. 4 26 2t

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Corps Legislatif Dissolved.

PARIS, April 28.—The sessions of the Corps Legislatif have concluded, and that body has dissolved. The election for members of the next Corps Legislatif has been fixed for May 23d.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 28—Evening.—Consols for money 93⅜, and for account 93⅜@93⅝. 5-20s quiet at 80⅞. Railways quiet; Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—5-20s, 87⅛.

PARIS, April 28—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 67c.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—Evening.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 12⅛d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Corn, 26s. 3d. for new. Common rosin, 5s.

LONDON, April 28—Evening.—Sugar active at 38s. 6d. on the spot. Turpentine, 30s. 9d.; Tallow, 44s. Cotton at Havre is quiet.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE

COUNTRY SEAT AND MANSION,

With or Without Original Oil Paintings by Foreign Masters,

OBJETS DE VERTU, SPLENDID FURNITURE, ETC.,

On account of the owner's removal to another city.

This property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7½ miles from the city of Philadelphia; 1¼ miles from Oak Lane Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. (In Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just beyond the city line.) It is one of the most elegant Country Seats near Philadelphia, midway between the York and Second Street Turnpikes, on a country road known to be remarkably good both in summer and winter. All who are familiar with Chelten Hills and Cheltenham know that the scenery of this section is unsurpassed in this country, and that the most beautiful residences of our bankers, merchants, and lawyers are located in the immediate vicinity. The society and surroundings excellent, location very healthy, splendid views of hill and vale, wood and water (a pleasant lake being within one hundred rods, affording boating in summer and skating in winter). This property is convenient to churches, post office, schools, stores, etc. The improvements consist of a modern pointed stone mansion, built and finished throughout in the most substantial and elegant manner, with five porches surrounding; ceilings 12 feet high, good cellars, with cemented floors; hall 10 feet wide, with fine staircase. There are 18 rooms, divided as follows, viz.:—Parlor, sitting, dining, breakfast rooms, pantries and kitchen on the first floor; 5 spacious chambers, library, store-room, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; servants' rooms and large elegantly-decorated billiard room on the third floor, with number of closets throughout. The ranges and heating apparatus, most complete, put in by first-class city builders. The water cannot be excelled in quality, and the supply is unlimited, while the arrangements for its distribution in the house are perfect. Hydrant in the cellar, hot and cold water on the first and second floors, and full supply for all demands guaranteed by an admirable engine in an outbuilding, which supplies the enormous tank in the top of the house. There is an out wash-house, with good range; ice-house, filled with excellent ice from the lake; two fine out water-closets, and all these adjacent buildings surrounded by a good brick pavement. The stable and carriage house is of pointed stone, very handsomely finished in cottage style, with accommodations for five horses and four carriages. Stabling for cows, double pig-pens, and chamber for coachman and gardener over these.

Fronting the house is a handsome lawn laid out with evergreen trees and shrubbery of the choicest kinds. Norway spruce hedge along the road, and a good stone wall, vegetable garden, with excellent soil, abundance of strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, and grapes, standard pear and apple trees, pasture fields, etc. Property can be seen at any time. All information, with terms, etc., can be obtained on written application to BOX 1747 POST OFFICE, Philadelphia, and arrangements will be made to drive parties from the city, or meet them at the cars, for the purpose of inspecting the property. 4 21 ws 4t

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24 tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—NEW stone COTTAGE, on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station: well built, eight chambers, and all modern improvements. WM. H. BACON,
4 24 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Esq., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, with stabling for two horses, on NICETOWN Lane, near Frankford, five minutes' walk from the Passenger Railroad. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
Or No. 125 South SEVENTH Street.
4 28 3t JOHN SHALLCROSS,
MAIN Street, Frankford.

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN.—VERY Desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water, and plenty of shade. Apply to
GEORGE W. FISS,
4 28 3t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 21

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT.—Fronting on the main street in HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city, Two Cottage Houses, brown stone fronts, French roofs; parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on first floor, with gardens in front, side yards, and large yard in rear. Easy of access several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 26 3t* No. 328 North SIXTH Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—At Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad, a Two-story Double House, with large yard and stable, at N. E. corner Nineteenth and Tioga streets, finished with all the modern conveniences.
Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. MASSON,
4 26 3t No. 328 N. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, to a family without children, on Sixteenth street, near Spruce.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
4 26 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—ON MARKET STREET, ON or before July 1, a very desirable property, between Fourth and Fifth. Address, with real name and business, CONFIDENTIAL, this office. 4 26 6t*

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2120 BRANDYWINE Street, with modern improvements. In complete repair. Inquire No. 3 S. FIFTH Street.
4 26 3t* T. E. CHAPMAN.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Dyer Court-Martial—Important Naval Changes.

Affairs in New York—Discovery of Another Murder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The resignation of Rear Admiral Joseph Smith as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is accepted, to take effect on the 1st of May next, and he will then assume the duties of President of the Permanent Court now in session in the Navy Department.

Captain David Ammen, by direction of the President, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to take effect on the 1st of May next.

Fleet Surgeon J. M. Foltz has been detached from the European Squadron, and is ordered home.

Surgeon Charles Eversfield has been detached from rendezvous duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 15th of May, and is ordered to the Franklin, as fleet surgeon of the European Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander William C. Wise has been detached from the Saugus, with directions to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Miantonomah.

Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered to the Naval rendezvous at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on the 15th of May next.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney and Assistant Paymaster Frank Bessill are ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for examination for promotion.

The Dyer Court-Martial.

The testimony in the Dyer court-martial case closed to-day, and the court adjourned till next Monday, when the arguments will be commenced. The printed oral testimony in the case will cover about 1100 pages, exclusive of the documentary exhibit, which is also very voluminous.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Jeweler Murdered—His Skull Crushed in—Intense Excitement.

MAMARONECK, Westchester county, N. Y., April 28.—Last night Gilbert Robinson, jeweler, of Rye Neck, opposite Mamaroneck, was found dead in his store, with his skull crushed in by a blow from a gun-barrel, in the hands of some person unknown. Robinson was last seen on Monday night, at 10 o'clock, at work in his store, and as it was presumed that he had gone to New York for goods, the fact that his store remained closed on Friday did not excite remark. Robinson had about $700 on his person, and was about thirty years of age. He was a son of Thomas Robinson, a well-known citizen, residing on Weaver street, in Mamaroneck. The murder creates intense excitement here. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

FROM CANADA.

The Killing of Ensign Whittaker.

QUEBEC, April 28.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Chaloner for the murder of Ensign Whittaker. The trial is fixed for Saturday next.

The Freshet.

The river is still covered with floating ice, and ships arrived for Montreal are waiting to leave for their destination.

No Verdict Yet.

SANDWICH, April 28.—There is no verdict in the Belle River murder case against Chrisholm. The jury disagreed, eleven standing for acquittal. There will be a new trial.

First Arrivals.

PORT COLBORNE, April 28.—The propellers Empire and City of New York arrived here last night. They are the first arrivals since Thursday. Several other vessels are in sight, working in. A fleet of about one hundred vessels is now here waiting for a change of wind to move the ice.

Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to-day sold at auction 80,000 tons Scranton coal at the following prices, which show an advance since last month:—Lump, $4·62@4·80; steamer, $4·55@4·75; broken, $4·60@4·70; egg, $4·75@4·77; stove, $5·05@5·25; chesnut, $4·57@4·62.

Accidental Poisoning.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., April 28.—Judge Mink Johnson, of Centreville, Indiana, through mistake, took a quantity of aconite, which produced death in less than thirty minutes, in spite of every effort made to counteract the poison. The Judge was a well-known Indiana Judge of the Criminal Court, and was highly respected. He was on a visit to his father in this city.

Work of a Grand Jury.

BELFAST, Me., April 28.—The Grand Jury for Waldo county adjourned last evening, after having found thirty-six bills of indictment, which were principally for a violation of the liquor law.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—The quarantine regulations of this port go into effect on and after May 1.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28⅝@28¾c. Flour firmer for low grades, and dull for best; sales of 600 barrels State at $5·40@6·50, Ohio $5·95@7·25, Western $5·35@6·30; California $7@9·50. Wheat firm for spring and dull for winter; sales of 2500 bushels No. 1 spring $1·43. Corn steady; sales of 43,000 bushels; Western 81@83c. Oats firm; sales of 29,000 bushels Western at 80@82c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $31·50@31·75. Lard dull at 18¼@18¾c. Whisky dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Phila & E 7s.	83	100 sh Leh Nav.	s60. 32⅜
$1000 Elmira R 7s...	91	200 do	b60. 32¼
$500 Sch N 6s, '82..	60	100 do	s10. 32⅜
$3000 City 6s, New.	2d. 101½	200 do	b60. 32⅜
$2000 Phila & E 6s..	85½	500 do	s60. 32⅜
$20 Hunt & B Top Im	scp.. 60	300 do	b60. 32⅜
$500 Leh Gold 1....	95½	37 sh Penna R	59⅛
$1000 Leh R 6s.....	84⅜	100 do	s60flat. 59⅛
400 sh Read R..	b10. 48⅝	100 do	2d. 59⅜
100 do..	s10wn. 48⅝	100 do	s5. 59⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 Leh gold 1..	95	100 sh Leh N St.	b30. 32⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	83½	300 do	s60. 32⅝
$1600 City 6s, New.	s5. 101¾	48 sh Penna R	s. 59⅜
$1000 do	101½	13 do	59⅛
100 sh Locust Mt...	49	200 do	s. 59⅛
10 sh Phila Bk.	opg. 163	10 do	59⅛
1000 sh New Creek..	½	23 do	59⅛

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS.

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE,
Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Steam Power Printers,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

mwe2m PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

New Orders from the War Department—Affairs of the French Legation—Ministers on Leave of Absence.

Politics in Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Stuprd.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Washington has never been more destitute of excitement than now. The hotels are deserted, the departments are without interest, and a season of general dullness in public affairs may be expected. Mere routine business is being transacted, nothing else.

Secretary Boutwell

is expected to return from New York on Friday, and Postmaster-General Creswell returns from Baltimore at the same time.

The French Legation.

M. Berthemy, the French Minister, has turned over the affairs of the French Legation here into the hands of Count Faverney. The former expects to sail for Europe from New York on Saturday next.

Baron Gerolt.

The Prussian Minister will also sail for Europe, on a three months' leave of absence.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Orders by the War Department.

The following was issued to-day:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY, A. G. O., WASHINGTON, April 26, 1869.—By direction of the War Department, the recruiting service is hereby resumed. The regimental recruiting will be conducted under direction of the several regimental commanders, according to the general regulations of 1863 (paragraphs 985, 986, 987, and 988).

The general service will be conducted under four general superintendents, viz.: at New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and San Francisco, Cal.; and there will be four depots for collecting and instructing the recruits, viz.: Governor's Island, New York harbor; Newport Barracks, New York; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and Benicia, California. The General Superintendents of these will report direct to the Adjutant-General of the army, and receive all orders from him.

Burning of Cotton Mills.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 28.—L. S. Pratt's cotton mill, on Factory street, was burned last night. The remnant left by the flood of Kimball's barley mills was also burned. H. H. Babcock's pump manufactory took fire several times, and was extinguished without much damage. There was an insurance of $15,000 on the cotton mill, which contained very little stock.

Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The Conservative State Convention met to-day, when two hundred delegates, representing fifty counties, were present. R. T. Daniel was chosen President. The conservative candidates nominated in 1867 all sent in their resignations.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	174½	West. Union Tel.	42⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	31½	Clev. and Toledo R.	99¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo and Wabash.	72⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	100⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Adams Express	61⅞
Chi. and W. W. pref.	98	Wells, Fargo	36½
Chi. and R. I. R.	136¾	United States	64
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	137½	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Pacific Mail Steam.	93⅝	Gold	133¾

Market irregular.

The Case of John Russell Young.

Editorial from the N. Y. Sun of to-day.

We had the honor, last evening, of receiving official information that Mr. John Russell Young, managing editor of the *Tribune*, and chief proprietor of the *Morning Post* and *Star* of Philadelphia, has seen fit to commence a libel suit against us. The alleged libel consists in the publication, with some explanatory comments, of sundry letters of Mr. Young's furnished for that purpose by those who can best certify to their authenticity. In these documents the principles and methods adopted by their writer in the management of his three papers are unreservedly set forth. He fancies he has suffered $100,000 damages. We presume that when he gets it he will be happier than he is at present.

The reasons for exposing these transactions of Mr. Young appear to be very clear and very conclusive. He has for some years occupied a leading place in the control of one of the most important and influential journals of the country. That journal owes the position which it holds in the public esteem to the honesty and conscientiousness with which it has been conducted. Its chief editor and its principal proprietors are upright men, abominating duplicity, and saying frankly what they think and what they mean. But in selecting Mr. Young for his responsible office they have put themselves into the hands of one who is, according to the evidence of his own letters, an unscrupulous intriguer, who has used his great power to obtain money for struggling papers in Philadelphia from timid politicians, promising them in return the support of the *Tribune*, and who has dishonorably conveyed the news of the Associated Press from the *Tribune* office to his Philadelphia partners. In this case he has not broken any statute law; he has promised nothing more than he was able to perform; he is not guilty of any offense of which the criminal code takes cognizance. The only method of reaching, checking, and punishing his wrong-doing is to bring it to the bar of public opinion; to expose it; to hold it up as it is. His deeds have been committed under the cover of the respectability and good influence of the press, and it was for the press to take action against them. This is what we have done, and, under similar circumstances, we should not fail to do it again. In making the exposure, it seemed necessary to introduce details not immediately connected with the main points, but which were useful to corroborate them and shed light upon their nature.

It is a mistake, we think, to assert, with the *Evening Post*, that such an exposure as this inflicts a permanent stain upon the reputation of the press in general. The standing of newspapers depends upon the ability, independence, and honesty of their conductors; and that standing cannot be seriously compromised by the discovery that an unworthy person, wearing a semblance that does not belong to him, has wormed himself into the management of one of the great journals. The *Post* would still enjoy that degree of confidense which such men as Mr. Bryant, Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Nordhoff have gained for it, even if some other person connected with it should prove guilty of prostituting its influence to base ends of his own. In the same manner, the *Tribune* will retain the high position due to the talents, learning, and integrity of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Smalley, and their honorable though less conspicuous associates, notwithstanding the exposure of Mr. Young's dishonesty and intrigue. There is nothing so good and wholesome as truth, and no better cure has been discovered for any moral malady than to bring it into the light.

—Miss Ellen Bostian, of Sunbury, Pa., advertises herself a candidate for School Superintendent of Northumberland county.

—Rev. J. H. Noyes regards planchette as the Devil's final substitute for the pocket gods of the heathen.

—Mr. Menard, the colored Congressman, promises a portrait of himself to every subscriber of his paper.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC, and

MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop nigh sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased—either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a